FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXII FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1839. [NO 1154]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*☜

Valuable Property for Sale.

THE Plantation on the Cape Fear River, recently owned and cultivated by Jno. M. Dobbin, dec'd, better known as the "Northington Ferry Plantation," embracing in all about 2260 acres, much of it in a high state of cultivation—well fenced; the balance well timbered with Oak, Hickory and Pine. It has on it two comfortable Dwelling Houses, and other convenient out-buildings; fine water; streams, on which are now standing a Mill and Gin House. The Ferry is also included, and being on the best road to Chapel Hill and Hillsborough, with but little attention might be profitable property. Distance from Fayetteville about 32 miles. Capital sites for Cotton Factories. The Plantation is susceptible of a division into two or three parts, which would be made to suit purchasers. If the above property cannot be sold at Private Sale before the ensuing Fall, it will then, on further notice, be disposed of at Public Sale. Persons residing in the low country, and others desirous of purchasing a healthy situation and valuable Plantation, would do well to examine this. For further particulars, apply to

JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
July 6, 1839. 53-tf.

Fayetteville Female Seminary.

MR. BAILEY respectfully gives notice that, in order to meet the increasing patronage of this School, and advance its interests, he has associated with himself in copartnership, Mr. GUSTAVUS SPENCER, who, with his lady, will commence their labors at the opening of the next Academic year, Oct. 15. Mr. S. is an experienced Teacher, and has had charge, for the past year, of the Female Seminary at Charlotte, in this State.

Mrs. *Spencer* will take the special charge of the *Elementary Department*, in a room entirely separate from the general School Room.

Seven rooms in the commodious building hitherto occupied, will be devoted to the use of the School, and the classes divided according to their ages, and separated as much as possible from each other.

The commodious arrangements for Boarding will be continued as last year, and Mr. BEACH will be prepared to take 10 or 12 young Ladies in the Seminary Buildings, where they will have the benefit of constant intercourse with all the Teachers.

Messrs. Bailey and Spencer will seek to furnish able instruction in every department, and considerable expense has been incurred to increase the advantages of the Pupils in this School.

The Academic year will commence on the 15th of October and close on the 18th of July following.

The year is divided into two Sessions of twenty weeks each. Parents and guardians are reminded that it is very important to Pupils that they should enter early, and *begin* with their respective Classes. Every week they delay, they lose in effect *two* weeks.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE:

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Use of Piano,	3	" "
Incidentals and Stationary,	1	" "

July 10, 1839. 53tf

PITTSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of this Institution will commence on the 8th July next, under the superintendence of the former Instructer, Mr. J. M. LOVEJOY.

TERMS:

Classics,	$18 per Session.
English,	15 do.

The following are the branches taught in this Institution, viz: Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Arithmetic, Geometry, History, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, Navigation and Surveying, Reading, Writing and Spelling.

In addition to the preparatory course in the Classics, Mr. Lovejoy will give unremitted attention to young gentlemen in Algebra, Geometry, History, Ancient and Modern Geography, and will permit no Scholar to pass out of his hands without a competent knowledge of the above branches.

The Trustees of this Institution, under a deep sense of the great evil flowing from imperfect teaching in some of our Academies, hesitate not in recommending this School to the public, having had ample testimony, during a twelve months' residence among us, of the ability, propriety and general intelligence of Mr. Lovejoy in all matters connected with teaching.

Pittsborough, June, 1839. 54-4w

Wadesborough Female School.

THE Second Session of Miss Norton's School will be opened July 1st.

Terms of Admission for the Quarter.

First Class,	$7 50
Second Class,	6 00
Third Class,	5 00
Latin and French,	4 00
Drawing and Painting water colors,	4 00
Mezzotinto Painting,	4 00

Music by Mrs. Hall, at $8 00 per quarter.
Wadesborough, July 1st, 1839. 52-3w.

Post Office, Wadesborough, N. C.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining on hand on the 1st day of July, 1839.

James Austen,	Wm. P. Kendall,
Wilson Allen,	Wm. King,
Leven Allord,	Alexander Little 7,
John Boggan,	Sam'l L. Lilly,
Stephen Bond,	J. W. Lockhart,
Patrick Boggan 2,	Wm. Lee, R. R.
John Brewer,	Thos. M. Lee,
B. Brantly,	Hardy May,
John Bailey,	Wm. W. May,
Sam'l Bryant,	Coleman H. Morefield 2,
Wm. Barkley,	Mr. McIver 2,
Alexander B. High,	McRight & Robeson,
Wm. Currin,	F. A. McRae,
Margaret Cochran,	Edmond D. Martin,
Moses Coppedge,	James McLenney,
Elizabeth Covington,	Riley Newsom,
Joseph E. Capel,	Ruben Phillips,
John Cochran,	James Perkins,
Bob Douglas,	M. J. Pickett,
J. B. Douglas,	Lewis Parker,
Nicholas or Molly Dixon	Ann Elizabeth Robeson,
Job J. Davis,	Wm. Ricketts,
Sam'l S. Eason,	Daniel Shot,
Dickson Gordon,	John Smith,
John E. Gillice,	Wm. Sego,
Martha Grady 2,	Archabal Smith,
Wm. R. Garnett,	Gray Tayler,
Wm. Haire,	Jas. Tice,
Thos. Hickby,	Wm. E. Troy 2,
Harvey Harrel,	Stephen Williams,
Willie Jackson,	Wm. Webb,
Jas. Jones,	John Wootton,
Kilwining Lodge, no. 64, 2	Michael West,
John B. Knotts,	Henry Wilson.
Temperance Kean,	

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

Children's Toy Books,
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

Bacon and Lard.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 25,000 lbs. Fayetteville cured BACON, consisting of 600 canvassed Hams, 600 Shoulders, 600 Sides.

Also, 18 kegs LARD, 90 lbs. each, put up expressly for this market.

JAMES BAKER.
July 9, 1839. 53-6w

House and Lot for sale.

WILL be sold, at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on Thursday the 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, the HOUSE and LOT on Mumford Street, at present occupied by Joseph Arey.—Terms made known at sale.

J. P. SMITH.
July 1, 1839. 53ts

CORN, afloat.

1000 BUSHELS now landing, for sale by
COOK & CO.
July 10, 1839. 53-2w

D. B. ROBINSON & CO. have just received for sale—

2 HHDS. prime St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bags Java Coffee,
500 lbs. superior Boston refined Sugar,
2 cases Gunpowder Tea, in 2 packages,
2 casks superior London Porter,
5 tons Swedes and English Iron,
30 kegs Nails, assorted,
5 boxes Lemon Sirup,
Superior Mustard.

July 3, 1839. 52-4w

NEW GOODS.

WE are now receiving a large assortment of FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Umbrellas, Parasols, &c.,

Which we offer *low* for CASH or undoubted paper. Country Merchants and purchasers generally are invited to examine our Stock, as it is *well worthy* their attention.

H. & E. J. LILLY.
Fayetteville, July 3, 1839. 52-4w

N. B.—We expect to remove into the Store formerly occupied by Mr. H. P. Peck, (one door below Messrs. Nott & Starr's,) about the middle of August, where we should be glad to see our old customers, and all others disposed to patronize us. H. & E. J. L.

One Hundred Mill Stones

JUST RECEIVED, suited for the patent horse power, or portable Corn Mill, from 12 to 18 inches diameter, and will be sold low for cash, by

C. J. ORRELL.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52tf

WANTED.

TWO Journeymen Wood-workmen at the Carriage making Business will find steady employment and good wages on application to

GARDNER & McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, July 2, 1839. 52-4w

☞ The Raleigh Register will insert four weeks and send account to this Office.

More New Books.

TRAVELS IN ASIA, with a full account of the Burman Empire, by Rev. Howard Malcom; Births, Deaths and Marriages, by Theodore Hook; The Croppy, by the O'Hara Family; Robin Day, by Dr. Bird, author of Calavar, &c.; Memoirs of Celebrated Women, by James; Letters to Mothers, by Mrs. Sigourney; Letters to Young Ladies, by the Same; The Young Lady's Home, by Mrs. Tuthill; Caleb in the Country, a story for Children, by Abbott; Advice to a Young Gentleman on entering Society, by the author of the Laws of Etiquette; Life's Lessons, a Narrative; Mammon, by Harris; Ripley's Notes on the Gospels; Shanty the Blacksmith, by Mrs. Sherwood; Chaptall's Agricultural Chemistry; Religion of the Bible, by Rev. Mr. Skinner; Coles on God's Providence; Southern Harmony; &c.

For Sale by
E. J. HALE.

J. & J. KYLE,

HAVE just received by the last arrivals from the North, a large and general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

—Among which are—

920 PIECES CALICO, well assorted,
150 pieces superior Gingham,
245 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
Swiss Muslin, plain, plaid, and figured,
Bishop Lawns, Prussian Shawls,
Irish Linen, Lawns and Diapers,
Cloths, Cassimeres and Sattinets,
Spool Cotton and Patent Thread,
Tuck and Side Combs,
Muslin-de-Lanes, 3-4 and 6-4,
Bolting Cloths, (Anker.)

With many other articles;—all of which, being bought at Auction, &c., will be offered at reduced prices.

July 2, 1839. 52tf

Notice.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends Stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides Repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

Also, constantly on hand, a large stock of Shot Guns, Rifles, Pistols, &c., all of which will be sold at low prices for Cash.

E. A. HARPER.
January 1, 1839. 26-1y.

New Stage Line.

THE Subscribers have established a line of Stages, with the Mail, from Fayetteville to Warsaw Depot, on the Wilmington Rail Road, connecting with the cars on that Road both to Wilmington and to the North. They have good Stages, excellent Horses, and faithful Drivers, and will leave no effort untried to give public satisfaction. The following are the hours of departure and arrival:

Leave Fayetteville, Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday, at 7, P. M.—Arrive Saturday, Tuesday, and Thursday.

BAKER & BLOCKER, Proprietors.

☞ Under a late resolution of the Wilmington Rail Road Company, Passengers by this line are to be charged no more on the Steam Boats from Wilmington to Charleston than those who go through on their line.

The public is also informed that this is decidedly the most pleasant, expeditious and cheapest route between this place and Augusta.

From Fayetteville to Wilmington, 15 hours.
To Charleston in 30 hours, and
To Augusta in 40 hours.

By this route travellers will only have the fatigue of 49 miles staging, and lose but one night's sleep.

Fayetteville, Jan. 1839. 27-1y pd

BARK!

THE Subscribers wish to contract for the delivery of from 100 to 200 cords of BARK.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
March 20, 1839. 37tf

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING my Stock of Spring and Summer

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware,
Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.,

All of which will be sold as usual on very liberal terms to *punctual dealers.*

C. J. ORRELL.
April 16, 1839. 41tf

Lime.

200 CASKS LIME, in Warehouse at Campbellton, and for sale by

E. W. WILLKINGS.
February 11, 1839. 32*tf*

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & J. KYLE have just received from the North, a large and general assortment of Anker BOLTING CLOTHS, equal to any made.

April 22, 1839. 42*tf*

The Subscriber

HAS lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Rowland's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unslacked,) No. 1 and pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners', Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.
December 12, 1838. 23*tf*

MORUS MULTICAULIS AND *SILK WORM EGGS.*

NOTWITHSTANDING the dry season, and consequent short crop of this valuable tree, I shall have 1,000 very fine ones for sale, which I will contract to sell and deliver the ensuing Fall, if applied for by the 10th of August, at the following prices, viz:

The roots at 20 cents, the buds from the main stem at 2 cents, and buds from the branches at 1 cent each.

I have now trees from roots upwards of 4 feet high, and from the bud upwards of 2 feet. Persons purchasing the trees can be supplied with a few thousand eggs without charge, others at 50 cents per thousand. They are considered of a superior kind, and were remarkably healthy. The trees are from the stock of Doctor Robinson.

I. WETMORE.
June 25, 1839. 51-*tf*

Lady Bulwer's Novel, &c.

CHEVELY, by Lady Bulwer; The Phantom Ship, by Capt. Marryatt; The School Boy, by Abbott; Stewart's Sandwich Islands; Hits at the Times, by Morris; Dumas's Travels in Egypt and Arabia Petræ; Millwright's Guide; Ruled Paper, &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.
June 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59-tf

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors of the last will and testament of Duncan Smith, deceased, at the June Term, 1839, of the County of Cumberland, hereby notify all persons indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

ARCH'D. A. T. SMITH. } *Ex'rs.*
ARCH'D. SMITH. }
June 4, 1839. 49-6w.

State of North Carolina.

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1839.

Lewis C. Thompson *vs.* James Thompson.

Original Attachment levied on two negroes, (Alexander and Dick,) as the property of the defendant.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant hath removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, and replevy or plead to issue, or the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

WITNESS, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1839, and 63d year of American Independence.

SHADRACH HOWELL, *Clerk.*
June 15, 1839. 51-6w

$80 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on Sunday night last, a mulatto Boy named ALFRED GOINGS, sometimes called Alfred Terry, who was under confinement as a State's prisoner; and three Negro men belonging to Robert Smith, named DAN, TOM and ABRAM, who were confined for safe keeping.

GOINGS is about 19 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, full round face, clothes very ragged.

DAN is about 18 years old, very black, stout chunky built, about 5 feet 6 inches high, wore a flannel shirt, and ragged clothes.

TOM is between 30 and 40 years of age, light complected, stout built, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high.

ABRAM is a small fellow, between 20 and 25 years of age, black, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has a scar on the left side of his nose. Tom and Abram were purchased by Neill Johnson, in Bladen county.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of all the above prisoners at the Jail in Fayetteville, or $50 for Goings, if secured in any Jail in the State, and $10 for each of the others.

ANGUS McDONALD, *Jailor.*
Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1838. 33*tf*

Crockery.

500 DOZEN TEAS, 350 dozen Plates, 250 dozen Tumblers,
Just received and for sale by

PETER P. JOHNSON.
April 20, 1839. 42*tf*

Look Here!

I HAVE just received,
300 casks Thomastown LIME,
20 do Calcined Plaister for plaistering,
12 do rotton Plaister, for Manure,
100 bushels Cow's hair for plaistering,
Laths kept constantly on hand

All of the above is for sale by the subscriber, and fresh supplies constantly received. Call on the subscriber, 3 doors South of the Market House, Fayetteville, N. C.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.
June 3, 1839. 48-8w.

N. B. I am prepared to do Plaistering or Bricklaying for any who may favour me with their custom.

Chewing Tobacco.

JUST received and for sale,
10 boxes fine old TOBACCO.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST.
May 7, 1839. 44tf

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, sometime in March, a Negro man slave named CADER, about six feet high, stout built, yellow complection, one or two of his fore teeth out, and wears a white fur hat, 27 or 28 years old. Said slave was purchased of Wm. Peal, of Wayne county, by Geo. Wright. The above reward will be paid to any person that will deliver him to me, or $10 if lodged in any safe jail so that I get him.

SABRY WRIGHT.
Near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, N. C., } 47tf
May 21, 1839. }

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8*tf*

For Sale,

300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plaistering, &c., to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.
September 11, 1838. 10tf

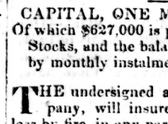
Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Georgia.

GEO. W. DENT,
Agent for the Company.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838. 14*f*

MOFFAT'S

Vegetable Life Pills, and Phœnix Bitters.

The Life Pills are recommended for Dyspepsia, and diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, generally. Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Worms, Asthma, Consumption, Ulcers, Sores, Piles, &c. &c.

The Bitters are said to be an infallible remedy for Fevers and Agues, determination of blood to the head, Indigestion, &c. &c.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.
Feb. 12, 1839.

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

Children's Toy Books.

A GREAT VARIETY for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
March, 1839.

Piano Fortes.

AN Agency is appointed in Fayetteville for the sale of the most approved New York Piano Fortes. They will be sold at the lowest New York prices, with expense of transportation, and warranted. If not satisfactory, they may be returned. They will be packed for safe transportation to any part of the State. They may be seen at the Female Seminary, where purchasers are invited to call, or in time of vacation, on Mr. S. T. Hawley.

June 5, 1839. 48tf

FROM THE BELVIDERE (N. J.) APOLLO.

The Silk Business.—In a conversation with a gentleman of our village on this subject, he informed us that an acquaintance of his had recently been to Mansfield township, Connecticut, with a view to procure the services of a young woman skilled in the managing of the Silk business, but had not been able to employ one. They were all either busy at home, or had gone south to give that region the benefit of the knowledge they had acquired, at compensations of from $20 to $30 per month, with their travelling expenses paid. In the township in question, the business has been carried on since the revolution, and almost every family is engaged in it in a domestic way, thus finding a profitable mode of keeping employed its supernumerary members, young and old. The venerable Matthew Carey, and other individuals distinguished for their benevolence, have been laboring for years to place female labor on a better footing, with very partial success. The fact mentioned above, seems to go far to prove that the silk business is likely to do great things towards bringing about a result so very desirable. We are pleased to see the business making rapid progress in our village and neighborhood, and doubt not it will be every way beneficial to the community. We shall give more particulars as to its history, when we have become somewhat better acquainted with its details, of which we now feel constrained to confess our ignorance.

We conversed yesterday with a most intelligent gentleman, whose occasions have led him through a large portion of the grain growing country of the Union, and who expresses the opinion that the yield of wheat will be greater, by far, than it ever has been in any single season, since the settlement of the country. There is more ground in wheat than ever was before, and the product will be greater, taking the whole country acre for acre, than it ever has been. We know not whether this opinion be correct, but we have confidence in it.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

To Prevent Horses being teased with Flies.—Take two or three small handsful of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three pints of soda and cold water—let it infuse one night, and let it boil a quarter of an hour—when cold it will be fit for use, no more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the flank, &c.

Machine for Cutting Grain.—The agricultural parts of the State are in a condition of great excitement in consequence of the introduction of a machine for the cutting of grain, which promises to supersede, to a great extent, both the cradle and the sickle. This machine consists of a frame, not unlike that of a cart, which is placed upon wheels, whose axels revolve like those of the rail road cars, and are so connected with various cog wheels as to communicate a rapid lateral motion to a set of knives which are attached to another frame on the right of the principal body. The machine is moved by one or more horses, at a swift pace, and the grain, as fast as it is cut, is removed by a hand who occupies a seat on the left hand portion of the frame. The grain is cut so rapidly by this contrivance as to require the constant assistance of eight or nine hands to bind the sheaves, which it leaves behind it. If properly managed, it will cut from fifteen to twenty acres of wheat per day, and we speak from actual observation, when we say that the work is done in a more perfect and cleanly mode than either by the cradle or reap hook. In many sections of the country where harvest hands are scarce, it will be found an implement of the utmost advantage to the farmer.—*Balt. Chronicle.*

A gentleman from Arkansas informs us that, about two weeks ago, a worthless and desperate fellow, named Outlaw, shot Mr. Pullen, the Postmaster at Pine Bluffs, Jefferson county, Arkansas, on account of suspicion, real or pretended, in regard to his wife. After the commission of the murder, Outlaw fled to Washington county, opposite Memphis, where he made for the river, with the intention of crossing it. The Sheriff and his posse pursued him, but when they were about to overtake him, he turned upon them with every preparation of a deadly resistance. Thereupon a young man belonging to the Sheriff's posse fired at the desperado, and shot him through the heart.

Louisville Journal.

Preparation to Practice Law in Mississippi.—We met a young Eastern friend of ours a few days since in a shop purchasing a brace of pistols, and looking keenly at a large Bowie Knife. What on earth are you about, said we, to our peaceable, demure acquaintance, who never before had handled such a weapon. "Why, he replied, "I have finished Burlemaqui, Coke, Kent, Blackstone, &c., in Maine, and I am now about to emigrate to *practice* in Mississippi!"

N. Y. Express.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—From the New Orleans Courier we learn that the steamboat Macfarland was sunk on the 17th inst. by coming in collision with the steamboat Danube. The shock was so great as to cause the Macfarland to sink in four or five minutes. The cabin parted from the rest of the hull. All her passengers are said to have been saved with the exception of a sick man and a boy.

The "three Graces" were arrested in Georgia, on the 11th instant, for horse stealing—John Grace, Wm. Grace, and Sam. Grace.—*Lou. Journal.*

Most Democratic.—When Mr. Van Buren was in Harrisburg, last week, some of his partizans in Lancaster sent a committee to invite him to that city. The following is the report of their proceedings:

"That they proceeded to Harrisburg, and waited upon his Excellency, and stated the object of their errand. He expressed deep regret that he was compelled to decline their invitation on account of prior engagements, and stated further, that nothing would give him greater pleasure than to visit the "*only Democratic City in the Union,*" and that he would cheerfully avail himself of the invitation, by remaining in Lancaster a short time on his return to Washington.

JAMES A. CALDWELL,
S. C. STAMBAUGH,
J. F. REIGART."

Upon which the United States Gazette remarks:—"The only Democratic city in the Union!"—Hereafter, we suppose, the rose of Lancaster will bear the motto "Most Democratic." What will New York say to this, who has been pouring out her Democracy, and her treasure, to do honor to the head of a party which bestows the title of honor upon an interior town in Pennsylvania?"

A Rebuke.—The forest of shipping which lines the wharves, three and five deep, for miles in extent, present no token of joy at the arrival of the President. The Star Spangled Banner, with here and there a solitary exception, does not wave in the breeze. This is a strong manifestation of individual feeling. That public men and public bodies should pay respect to the office, and to the man, is natural—but individuals will do as they please. The great shipping interest, composed more immediately of owners, officers, and seamen, without any concert, but with a spontaneous feeling, decline in the manner above stated, to participate in the ceremonies of the day.

New York Express.

Too True.—The Washington Globe absolutely says, "It is high time that this system of plundering the treasury should be put an end to!" There is certainly no mistake about that, but we think the Globe must have made a mistake in allowing such a sentiment to be published in its columns. How long since the discovery was made, and what measures are to be taken to effect so desirable an object? The sentence above quoted, is sound Whig doctrine, and we *hope* to see it carried into practice.

Heavy Load.—Among the many instances of heavy hauling, which we have chronicled, we have never yet come across one equal to a load which arrived in Baltimore yesterday. Mr. H. G. Brown unloaded at the flour store of E. Shaw & Co. *fifty-one barrels of flour*, which had been brought in a common road wagon, with a team of six horses, from the mill of Mr. Jacob Miller, on the Conococheague creek, Washington county, in this State, a distance of nearly if not quite eighty miles. The weight of this load was about *eleven thousand pounds*, certainly the heaviest we ever have known to be drawn by a similar team the same distance.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

True Friendship.—Among the incidents of the wreck of the steamer *Macfarland*, on the Mississippi, the papers relate a touching story of a man named MILLS, who was lost. Shortly after the boats came in collision, he was secure from harm, and could have saved himself, but sincere attachment to a sick friend induced him to risk his life for his preservation. Notwithstanding the protestations of his fellow-passengers at his rashness, and the assurance that inevitable death would result to both, he went below, sought out the invalid, clasped him in his arms, had reached the upper deck safely, and was about to spring to the boat, when the wreck gave a lurch, and went down, throwing both into the river, and engulphing them in the vortex. They perished together, exhibiting in humble life a true and sincere friendship, a nobleness and generosity of nature, seldom if ever equalled.

Said a fellow to a Jew, a while ago, "did you know that they hang Jews and Jackasses together in England?" "No I didn't," replied the Israelite, "but if it be true, it is fortunate that you and I are not there, for one of us might be hung for his nation and the other for his nature, and there would be an end of both."

Upwards of 500,000 persons have been conveyed on the Trenton railroad since its completion; and ont of that large number, it is asserted that only two have been injured, viz: Mr. Steel, who was recently killed, and another who lost the use of his hand by an accident which occured about twelve months ago. Both of these persons were outside of the cars, smoking segars; and neither, it is said, would have been hurt, had he occupied his seat in the car.

Man.—In Egypt according to Mr. Buckingham, they use mummies for fuel. The mode is very simple. They hack you up in pieces, just as they happen to want you, taking off, it may be, first an arm, then another arm, then your head. An arm makes a very good fore-stick, your trunk serves a tolerable back-log, and the legs come in handy to lie in the middle. As for the head you may chuck that on any where. A very interesting picture of ourselves! Fire and faggots! Hacked into back-logs, and pitched into the fire, after death, "without distinction of party."—*N. O. Sun.*

That Mr. Clay is an abolitionist is evident from his whole life.

Lycoming Herald.

The remark is worthy of the source. The name of the place where the Herald is published should be put at the head of each and every one of its paragraphs as a warning to the reader—*Lie-coming.—Prentice.*

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WIND HILL, N. C., 5th July, 1839.

Mr. Hale: In noticing the North Carolinian of the 22d June last, under the head of *Republican Meeting in Montgomery*, in the town of Lawrenceville, Monday, June the 10th, I saw that I was appointed a delegate to attend a District Convention in the town of Rockingham, on the 13th, (same month,) without an expression from me. Please tell them, through your paper, they are mistaken. I am a Whig of the old stamp. Also, through the same medium, request the North Carolinian to make the correction as above.

ELI HARRIS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At a celebration of the 4th of July at Rockingham, N. C., Mr. D. P. McDonald read the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, prefacing the reading with a brief history of that Declaration, and glancing at the attempt making to strip our State of the proud honor she enjoys, and is so justly entitled to, on account of said Declaration.—Mr. P. H. C. Jennings read the National Declaration, after which the Orator of the day, Mr. John W. Leak, pronounced an excellent Oration in a most thrilling and eloquent manner, which seemed to warm up the spirits of the few patriots of the Revolution present, gladdened the hearts, and lighted up the countenances of all, and elicited a spontaneous burst of applause from the whole audience.

This being over, a round of 13 blank cartridges was fired from Captain Terry's Company of Militia and Capt. Noble's Company of Independent Riflemen. They were then disbanded.

About 2 o'clock a large number of gentlemen assembled around a sumptuous Dinner prepared for the occasion by Mr. Long, the accommodating proprietor of the Planter's Hotel;—Walter F. Leak acting as President, Wm. Powell and Allen McCaskill, Esqs., and Col. John W. Covington as Vice Presidents. The cloth being removed, the following set Toasts were reported by the Committee, and severally drank, viz:—

1. *The day we celebrate*—The most glorious era in the history of the new world;—shall a citizen of the United States refuse *thee* homage!

2. *The Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence*—The first formal move among any portion of the people of the United States, abjuring political connection with the mother country, and the great archetype of the Declaration of the 4th July, '76.

3. *The Patriots of the Revolution*—Their memories shall be revered in every age and clime where freedom has a votary or virtue an admirer.

4. *The surviving Patriots of the Revolution*—To them we this day renew the expression of our gratitude, and pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our most sacred honor, in defence of the principles for which they so gallantly and successfully struggled.

5. *The Constitution of the United States*—The great bulwark of our rights and liberties; in vain may we expect the security of the one or the blessings of the other if we are found without her sacred walls.

6. *The Union of the States*—It was this that enabled the gallant little vessel, with its glorious freight of human liberty and equal rights, to ride triumphantly through the dark storm of the Revolution, and enter in safety the port of happiness and prosperity. Palsied be the arm that would conribute aught to its dissolution.

7. *The Federal State Governments*—Each moving in its appropriate sphere, all will be well.

8. *The Literary Institutions of our Country*—Like pure streams of sweet waters gliding gently along, fertilizing and gladdening the country through which they flow.

9. *Agriculture*—The foundation of our National prosperity; Commerce and Manufactures, Science and the Arts are to it what the skill and chisel of the sculptor are to the rude marble.

10. *Our Navy*—We are willing to compare notes with the vaunted mistress of the ocean.

11. *The memory of George Washington.*

12. *The Orator of the Day.*

13. *Woman*—The first and best gift of Heaven to Man; like our holy religion, by her native virtue and loveliness of character, soothes his refractory SPIRIT and RESTRAINS his WAYWARD INCLINATIONS.

The most of the company then gave Volunteer Toasts, among which were the following, viz:

VOLUNTEER TOASTS.

By the President of the Day: The Press, the true palladium of liberty—May it ever continue to be the agency through which philanthropy dispenses its charities, intelligence its light, and religion its blessings.

By Jno. W. Covington, 1st V. P.: The Orator of the Day—He has delivered us an excellent oration, for which we tender him our acknowledgments.

By A. McCaskill, 2d V. P.: America—The boasted discovery of Columbus, the paradise of her sons, and the asylum of the oppressed.

By Dr. P. W. Stancil: Equal rights—The colossal pillars in the glorious fabric of our free institutions.

By Jno. W. Leak, Orator of the Day: The elective franchise the dearest prerogative of freemen—In the exercise thereof, let us guard against any act or influence incompatible with the love of the Union or the welfare of the nation, but let our motto be, our country and our whole country.

By Capt. M. L. Douglass: May the 22d of February and the 4th of July be hailed with acclamation throughout our Globe forever.

By James P. Leak: Our Country—It is a delightful duty to stand by her when *in the right;* we should therefore, always endeavor to keep her so, but when she has taken her stand and the rubicon is passed, *right or wrong*, our country.

By Wm. E. Smith: The day we celebrate—May we never be so forgetful of the glory; or regardless of the patriotism of our ancestors, as to fail in celebrating each returning Anniversary of our National Independence.

By W. F. Leak, Esq.: The Instructers of youth; the allies of Legislators—They are entitled to our country's gratitude, and merit that grade in society which is assigned to the patriot and philanthropist.

By S. H. Sedberry: North Carolina—To her belongs the distinguished honor of having originated the Declaration of Independence—of being the Columbus who first unfurled a sail on an unknown and perilous sea of noble enterprize. Her sons could ask for her no greater distinction, no brighter chaplet, no higher meed of glory.

By Stephen Williams: Richmond Cotton Factory—May the efforts of its enterprizing proprietors be crowned with success, and the village in which it is located be celebrated for the excellence of its manufactures.

By P. H. C. Jennings: May the people of the United States, when in conflict with other nations, be ever actuated as were the Heroes of '76, by just and pure motives, with the glorious remembrance that justice is invincible when properly supported.

By Col. John W. Covington: The memory of George Washington—In looking for a model of a military officer, a gentleman, a statesman, or a christian, we point at once to the father of our country! To emulate his fame, we must possess his virtues.

By A. W. Moody: The Farmers—The bone and sinew of our country.

By John W. Leak: The Abolitionists—A sect of religious fanatics—the advocates of doctrines destructive to the peace of the South and the harmony of the Union. Let them more frequently resort to the fountain of divine truth, with the spirit of honest inquiry, and *they* will there learn that *these* are not the fruits of that christianity established on earth by the meek and lowly *Nazarene.*

By Wm. N. Jarrott: May our country be blessed with liberty and peace; may controversies die, and religion increase.

Sent by a Lady: Temperance is the best physic.

The whole company dispersed late in the afternoon, with the most perfect good feeling; having strictly adhered to the words of the inspired Solomon, that "Wine is a mocker and strong drink is raging, and he that is deceived thereby is not wise."

Marion Court House, July 4th, 1839.

The day was celebrated in the usual manner. At dawn the usual salute was fired; after which the persons residing in the country, assembled in large numbers from every quarter. At 11 o'clock a procession was formed in the public square, headed by the Orator, Reader and Clergy; next in order came the Cavalry and Infantry; after them, the citizens generally. The procession then moved on under the direction of Maj. J. Livingston, Marshal of the Day, to the Court House, the destined place for the delivery of the Oration. There was a splendid array of beauty and fashion. After an immense number of persons had crowded in, there was a short and impressive prayer delivered by the Rev. T. R. Walsh. Next in order came Mr. B. Elliott, the Reader of the Declaration of Independence, who after making a few appropriate, chaste and eloquent remarks, read the Declaration in a style peculiar to himself. After him rose the Orator of the Day, Maj. C. J. Crawford. It has ever been customary to compliment the Orator on such an occasion, but had such a custom never been established, we never have known a time fitter for its commencement than the present. His style was beautiful, his manner of delivery was such as we have seldom heard equalled, and never surpassed. We bid him go on, for it is our united opinion, that he is some day to flourish in our legislative halls.

After the Oration was concluded, many of the citizens proceeded to a dinner, prepared by Mrs. Godbold, in her usual sumptuous manner. We then proceeded to the election of officers to preside there—Gen. E. B. Wheeler was appointed President, Col. W. W. Harlee, 1st Vice President, Col. W. W. Durant, 2d Vice President, when the following regular toasts were then read by the above named officers:—

1. *The Day we celebrate*—
Revert to history's herald page,
It shows the cause that roused the patriot's rage.
[Ode—Union and Liberty.

2. *The Patriots of the Revolution.*—While we enjoy the blessings that valor won, shall live and be embalmed in the praises of posterity.
[Ode—Rest, Warrior Rest.

3. *South Carolina.*—Her statutes republican, her laws equal, her citizens philanthropic—may she continue to sustain that enviable position among her sister States, which chivalry and talent have acquired for her.
[Ode—Home, Sweet Home.

4. *His Excellency Patrick Noble.*—No less entitled by true merit than a long and valuable public service to the distinguished station he now occupies—may the office ever be filled with as much dignity, patriotism, public and private worth.
[Ode—Hail to the Chief.

5. *The Government of the U. S.*—Carefully managed by its officers and judiciously watched and controlled by its sovereign people, is the only ark of political safety floating on the troubled waters.
[Ode—Hail Columbia.

6. *The Army and Navy of the U. S.*—A national pillar of everlasting glory, reared by skill and valor, and cemented by the blood of heroes.
[Ode—The American Star.

7. *Our Domestic Institutions.*—Established and sustained by State Legislation and subject to their control only, any attempt, by other powers to abolish them, we believe to be unconstitutional and a direct infringement on States Rights, and be expelled by any means expedient.—[Ode—Fanatics leave the South alone. [Parody on Barney leave the Girls alone.

8. *The Direct Trade of the South with Foreign Nations.*—The only efficient means of freeing Southern interest and enterprise, from being trammelled by speculations and monopoly of Northern capital and influence—may its success be speedy and prosperous.—[Ode—Liberty, Commerce and Freedom.

9. *The Judiciary of the U. S.*—That safe, secure and interposing power between the strength of the people and the weakness of the individual.
[Ode—Jefferson and Liberty.

10. *The Military Organization of the State.*—Worthy of the best efforts of her patriotic citizens, with it her sons have the ability as well as the willingness to protect her institutions from being polluted either by the schemes of despotism or fanatical violence.
[Ode—McDuffie's March.

11. *Gen. Marion.*—As citizens of the district which bears his illustrious name, we cherish and revere his memory, but other and more noble reasons bind us to him; his able and patriotic defence of his country's rights and liberties, entitle him to the lasting gratitude of every American citizen—peace be to his ashes.
[Ode—The Soldier's grave.

12. *The Republic of Texas.*—Should she be again invaded by her faithless oppressors, may her warfare never end until her victorious flag floats triumphantly over the vanquished country of her invaders.
[Ode—The Texan Hymn of Liberty.

13. *Woman—Lovely Woman.*—If she brought death into the world, she produced everlasting life through a Saviour.
[Ode—Come rest in this bosom.

The committee of Arrangements then handed in the following toast:

The Orator of the Day.—His address was such as fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of his auditors, and is considered an earnest of future and increasing ability. Marion District is proud of such a son.

Maj. Crawford returned his thanks for the complimentary manner in which the toast was offered and received, and gave the following sentiment:

The Citizens of Marion District.—May they be as firmly united to the constitution as those who framed it.

The Reader of the Declaration of Independence.—Though but a short time a resident amongst us, his very unexceptionable deportment on every occasion, and his very chaste and eloquent remarks preceding the reading of our declaratory rights, is highly appreciated. We bid him a hearty and cordial welcome.

Mr. Elliott responded in a very feeling manner to the foregoing sentiment, and in return offered the following:—

The Citizens of Marion District—As you bear the name so also do you cherish the spirit of one who fought and bled and conquered in our revolutionary war.

By Gen. E. B. Wheeler, President of the day: The Republic of Texas—The threatened invasion by Mexico, with an army of 60,000 men, does not alarm her gallant sons; Texas has friends, and the wishes of whom are that if her soil be again polluted by the footsteps of her oppressors, they may be taught another such lesson, no doubt remembered by them at San Jacinto.

By Col. W. W. Harllee, 1st Vice President: The Commerce and Agriculture of the South—May it never want prudence in its councils, nor energy and patriotism in her citizens, to foster and encourage those two great pillars of its future importance, prosperity and greatness.

By Col. W. W. Durant, 2d Vice President: Female Patriotism—It illumines the fireside but not the forum, it sometimes sparkles at the North, but always shines at the South.

By Major J. F. Livingston, Marshal of the day: The Hon. Waddy Thompson—We have heard, with unfeigned regret, his determination to leave the high and responsible station which he has so long filled with much honor to himself and pleasure to his constituents; may his private walks in life be attended with a calm and tranquil happiness, equalled only by the brilliancy of his public career.

By Captain C. Hunter: Martin Van Buren—Too much on the abolition side to suit the fair fields of the South—let the Presidential Chair be filled by Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

By R. Smith: John C. Calhoun—We regret to consider him any thing but an honest and consistent politician, but his recent political course "smells rather fishy."

By Z. Philips: The Independent Treasury—An honest, safe and economical mode of keeping the people's money, they are entitled to have their treasures guarded by officers of their own choice, and not Banks and their officers.

By Elly Godbold: Abolition and National Bank—The hobbies of the Northern and Southern Whigs, their Clay is too much mixed ever to mature them both on the same stock.

By J. P. Doyle: Clay of Kentucky—Rendered too moist by the perspiration which his earnest endeavors to benefit his country have produced, for little Van to crawl over him either slip shod, rough shod, or bare foot, at the next Presidential election.

By W. W. Harllee: Henry Clay—Identified as he is with three of the greatest curses which the South has ever felt: a protective tariff, national internal improvement, and national bank, can the South support him for President! South Carolina is known too well to be suspected of such a thing.

Gen. Wheeler was again called upon for a toast; in rising, he said, from the nature of the call, just made, it was intended, no doubt, to elicit from him an expression of his sentiments in relation to the choice between Clay and Van Buren. He would not shrink from an avowal. He did not take this occasion to abuse old friends, with whom it had been his pride to act in times of trial, nor to impute to them dishonorable motives for their new course. He differed with them it is true, and more in sorrow than anger, and deeply regretted the existence of any difference; but for one he would not be induced to wish success to Martin Van Buren—he had seen nothing in his course—nothing to approve of more now than two years ago. In conclusion he offered the following:

Henry Clay—I am opposed to his high tariff policy, but award to him cordially the virtues he possesses in an eminent degree, of distinguished talent, profound knowledge, love of country, open, manly, dignified, and great magnanimity of character—in a word, his political vices shine brighter and I prefer him to Mr. Van Buren with all his virtues as a chief Magistrate, ascribed to him by his friends, and when scanned, too clearly shows his disaffection to the South and her domestic institutions.

By C. D. Evans: The Hon. Wm. C. Preston—Twelve months ago he repelled with indignation, the charge that he was politically associated with Henry Clay—now he is laboring with might and main to elevate him to the presidency. Oh! consistency, thou art a jewel.

By Major J. F. Livingston: The Hon. John C. Calhoun, and the Legislature of South Carolina—The former declared a United States Bank constitutional in 1814 and '16, the latter in 1821. At present they are both opposed to it, urging with all their ability, its unconstitutionality and inexpediency. "Oh! consistency, thou art indeed a jewel."

By Elly Deer: Dr. Thos. Smith—Though he has been twice defeated, yet he has not lost the confidence of his friends.

By James Derackin: Martin Van Buren's consistency—Like the Irishman's flea, put your finger on him and he 'aint *thare*—let's not have him for our next President.

By Dr. J. Cohen: A United States Bank—Our own legislature declared its constitutionality in 1821, is it less so now than it was then? The constitution has not been changed, if the views of those have, who then advocated not only its constitutionality, but its expediency likewise. The wants of the people require such an institution—let us have it.

By Gen. Wm. Evans: The Hon. John C. Calhoun—His principles are the principles of South Carolina, notwithstanding the political juggler Henry, and his followers.

By Maj. C. P. Herrin: May our next delegation from this district, be elected with principles opposed to the re-election of Martin Van Buren—opposed to another Sub-Treasury, hard money, hard times experiment. Without a full and explicit declaration of these principles, my vote will be opposed to their taking a seat in the Legislature of South Carolina.

By Dr. W. J. Killin: John C. Calhoun—The wise and fearless statesman, the American patriot—the cause he advocates is the country's—the temple he advocates is the palladium of liberty. Millions of freemen, yet unborn, will bless his name.

By O'Brians Smith: Henry Clay—The farmer of Kentucky, the patriot and able statesman. May he fill the Presidential chair, and that soon.

By Alexander Godbold: Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren—When rogues fall out, honest men get their dues.

By Capt. C. Hunter: Henry Clay—The long continuance in the Senatorial Chamber of our nation, is not this proof conclusive of his general capacity as a statesman, and as a worthy statesman, it must be that his talents and honesty of principle have made him so. Is he not then worthy of the paternal guardianship of this our united Republic! I think he is—may he be appointed to it.

By Elly Deer: A National Bank—A splendid pageant to beguile for a short time the monied distress of the country, but a fatal trap to the liberty and interest of the people.

By Lieutenant Hugh Giles: A National Bank—A safe depository for the public funds and the only means that can effectually prevent minor banks from over issuing. The wants of the country require such an institution. Let us have it.

By Gen. Wm. Evans: A National Bank, a Protective Tariff and Internal Improvements—The three hobbies of Henry Clay—the most dangerous principles to the South.

By C. B. Brown: Henry Clay—His timely introduction of the compromise bill, which prevented that dark and impenetrable political cloud from bursting on our devoted heads, and rocking our government to its centre, entitles him to our highest admiration and lasting gratitude. May he be our next President.

By H. B. Cook: The Independent Treasury—Banished for a time from the political arena, it has returned, like Camillus, to rescue its country's treasure.

By J. F. Livingston. The Sub-Treasury—Dead! Farewell thou vain and transitory phantom; thy death must grievously afflict thine advocates, as the labor of bringing thee into existence, must have equalled that of the fabled mountain which "brought forth a mouse."

By Maj. L. Leggett: As morality and virtue dies, Corruption and wickedness arise.

By R. Godbold: The Public Monies—Give the owners the key to the strong box—they will be satisfied with those who keep it.

By Maj. C. P. Herrin: The Wants of our Country—The safety of our public monies cry aloud for a United States Bank.

By Wm. Lloyd: The Money Quarrel—The people are the owners of their taxes paid in, and should be entitled to the handling their own money.

By John Martin: Martin Van Buren, Commander in-Chief of the U. S. Forces—After expending 20,000,000 of dollars for the removal of the Seminoles west of the Mississippi, sent one of his favorite Generals to conclude a treaty on their own terms.

By Capt. David Monroe—May South Carolina never desert one who has done as much for her as John C. Calhoun.

By J. Blackman: The Hon. Wm. C. Preston—He will, as he has ever done, continue to defend with his eloquence, those of our Southern domestic institutions, which we are at all times ready to protect with our arms.

By J. C. Gibson: South Carolina—Sufficiently fertile without any more *Clay.*

By Daniel Fore—As *Clay* is essential to a productive soil, let us have it throughout the United States.

By Col. W. W. Durant: The Banking System, based on Promises and Paper—This dire nothing has demoralized and enslaved nearly all the inhabitants of our great cities, yoking them to the imperial and paperial car of N. Biddle & Co.

By Daniel Fore: Hard Money, Hard Times—If we cannot have the former without the latter, let us hold on to *Bank* Bills and easy times.

By Maj. L. Leggett—A flexible temper does not suit South Carolina when her free institutions are struggling for existence;—therefore, death—eternal death, to every thing political which tends to fetter or destroy the most high-minded and patriotic people in the world.

By Capt. Wm. B. Rowell: The Government of the United States—Calculated to dispense more blessings to its citizens than any other Government on earth, if it is administered in the same spirit in which it was framed.

By Col. W. W. Harllee: The Memory of the Hon. C. J. Colcock—Distinguished as an able and enlightened Judge, and an accomplished financier—his State owes much to his virtues and integrity while entrusted with her most responsible offices.

By N. Brewer: Henry Clay—Can the South debate which to choose between him and Martin Van Buren? Who is the talented and generous champion of her rights? We proudly point to Clay, of Kentucky. Who, by his vote on the Missouri question, aimed a deadly stab at her vital interests? The finger scornfully points at Martin Van Buren.

By D. W. Jones: Martin Van Buren—Can the South support one whose every action is stamped with freeing our Slaves? We don't forget the Missouri question—let us go for Henry Clay, of Kentucky.

By Wm. Loyd: The South and North united—Let us be, if it be possible, as us so to live, but if the orisis ever arises, which a little and a very little more imposition would bring on, that shall render a separation necessary, let us not be backward in severing the silver cord which binds us together as a nation.

By Benj'n. Elliott: Chancellor Harper—By singular honesty, enlightened patriotism, and a philosophic attachment to his country's institutions, distinguished. If we be lovers of order, he is a man after our own hearts.

By the Rev. David Leggett: The 300 Volunteers from the 7th and 8th Brigades, So. Ca. Militia—With the gallant Major Harllee at their head, were in the hour of danger and of death, found at the post of honor and duty, opposing our enemies in deserts of Arabia (Florida,)—a land visited by poisonous winds, a land which denied subsistence to any and almost every thing save the Arab and his camel (savage and his dog.) They had our prayers, and the brave and patriotic sons of Carolina shall ever have them. And now will it be amiss to ask when the Colonel shall make the Congress Hall resound with his classic and martial eloquence. Do the people say ere long?

Col. Harllee then rose and made a few appropriate remarks, thanking the gentleman for the compliment he had paid the 7th and 8th brigades of South Carolina Militia, but disavowing any intention to become a Congress man. He then offered the following sentiment:

The Battalion of Infantry from the 7th and 8th Brigades South Carolina Militia.—The gratifying approval bestowed upon the discharge of their duty, is appreciated with grateful hearts.—To have achieved more would have been doubly gratifying to them—to have achieved less, in obedience to a call from their State, they would esteem more deserving of censure than of a welcome.

By A. D. G. Owen: Martin Van Buren—I am opposed to his re-election as President of the United States. I am in favor of a United States Bank; and whilst praying for the establishment of the latter, an eternal defeat to the former.

By Maj. C. P. Herrin: Henry Clay—Generous, brave and discreet—were he at the head of our national affairs, well might he be called the watchman of the South.

☞ The editors of the Charleston Mercury, the Columbia Telescope, and Fayetteville Observer, are requested to publish the above proceedings.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

ANOTHER SUB-TREASURY ABSCONDED.

The opponents of the present administration have made the charge that the defalcations which have occured under it were the natural results of the character of the men to whom the custody of the public monies was entrusted. In the case of Mr. Price it was proven, before a committee of Congress, that he was, at no time, deemed trust-worthy, even for small engagements, as an individual, and that this fact, together with the profligacy of his life, was well known to Mr. Van Buren, when he was appointed. That defalcations will occur, under any system and under the best administration of even the best system, we do not deny; but that they will constantly occur, unless regard be had, in the appointments, to the character and qualification of officers, is inevitable. It is from this cause, alone, that the history of this administration is blackened by an unbroken series of defalcations, all traceable, clearly, to the absolute want of integrity or capacity on the part of the officers charged with the receipt and disbursement of public moneys. Another instance of the effect of the appointment of such persons has just come to light, and we cite it, not for the purpose of exciting odium against the administration, but with a view to the elucidation of the position we have taken.

All of our readers will recollect the contested election of Letcher and Moore. Letcher, a Whig, was chosen a representative in Congress, by a very decided majority, over the notorious Thomas P. Moore, of franking memory. The sheriff of one of the counties was Alfred Hocker, a Jackson-man. This scoundrel was instigated, either by his own bad passions or the persuasion of others, to steal and destroy the poll book of Jessamine County, in which Letcher had a majority of votes sufficient to elect him. Moore was consequently returned, Letcher contested his seat, proved the destruction of the books, and the election was sent back to the people, who returned Letcher by a large majority. The Legislature of Kentucky, fired with a just indignation at the atrocious offence of Hocker, immediately passed a law, imposing the penalty of confinement at hard labour in the Penitentiary upon any one who might, thereafter, be guilty of the same crime. One would have supposed that such a legislative denunciation would have condemned Hocker to exile from the society of honest men and to an eternal banishment from public trusts. Not so. His crime only made him dearer to the administration and he was immediately appointed Post-master at Stanford, Lincoln county, Kentucky. This was done not merely to reward an unscrupulous partizan, but by way of hoisting a signal of approval to all who, in defence of the party, might, in the same way, throw aside the scruples of conscience. Now comes the denouement. Hocker remains quietly in office a few years, and the public forgets the existence of such a felon. But he has emerged from his inglorious obscurity. The papers from the west inform us that he has done the usual honor to the choice of the administration. He has collected together what funds he could lay his hands on, without regard to the ownership of them, and Swartwouted. *Abiit, evasit, erupit.* He has vanished like the mists of the morning and has carried to the balmy regions of Texas his vast political capabilities, where, to our shame be it spoken, he will meet with less favour from the authorities of the land than here, where we boast of the morality that purifies alike the administration of our public and private concerns.

Why does the Globe withhold the speech delivered by Mr. Clay in the Senate last winter? Is it *afraid to trust its readers, with a copy of that speech?* Is it not bound, as a Reporter of the proceedings of the National Legislature, professing to be impartial, to let that production appear in its columns? It has repeatedly made a comparison between Ely Moore's speech, on the same subject, and Mr. Clay's, favorable to the former; yet it has never permitted one portion of the public to form a judgment for itself! Does it expect to be believed, while it shrinks from a fair test of the comparative merits of these speeches? And does it not excite ridicule and contempt, when it thus gravely claims distinction for the New York Agrarian, upon its own mere say-so? Liberal men of the Administration party admit that injustice has been done to Mr. Clay by the suppression of his speech, and they fear the effect of this illiberal course, should the suspicion of the Southern public be once fairly awakened to the cause of it.—*Rich. Whig.*

A Hard Hit.—A Loco Foco convention was recently held in Alleghany county, Pa., at which the following resolution was passed:

"7. *Resolved*, That the thanks of the Democracy are due, and we hereby tender our most cordial approbation of the course pursued in the United States Senate by that illustrious statesman and patriot, Thomas H. Benton. His *early* and *decided* stand against *monied corporations* will ever *be remembered* by all *honest men.*"

'Twas exceedingly unkind in his friends thus to drag out from their resting place, the almost forgotten scenes of Chapel Hill. The Great Ball roller will hardly appreciate this disinterestedness. He would we dare say, rather amend the resolution by striking out the last clause.

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

THE SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM AND PARTY LEADERS.

We refer our readers to the address of the President of the United States at New York for proof, if any were wanting, of the determination of the party in power to persevere in their efforts to establish the Sub-Treasury system and upon it the ruins of the system of commercial and banking credit. This is sufficiently clear from his letters on the way and from this speech, and, we understand, he does not hesitate to avow that it is to be a leading measure of his administration. But he is not alone in this determination. Whilst he is preaching the Sub-Treasury in the east, his ally and aide-de-camp, Mr. Benton, is performing the part of a travelling missionary and promulgating the same doctrines in the west. In the Globe of Wednesday evening, we find a letter from Mr. Benton to the citizens of Springfield, Missouri, which that paper copies with approbation, and, of course, adopts, as speaking its own sentiments. This is the most ultra of all the hard money lectures of Mr. Benton, and is worthy of the serious attention of every merchant in the country. We subjoin a few extracts, with such reflections as they naturally suggest.

"Our State Legislature can save the State by excluding all paper money under twenty dollars; (I had much rather say under one hundred.) Congress can save the General Government by establishing the Independent Treasury System. *This latter measure is now a permanent object of the Administration, and is called for by the strongest reasons of policy and necessity. Hard money payments to and from the Federal Government*, and the keeping of its own agents, (which are the two essential features of the Independent Treasury,) are indispensably necessary to save the Federal Government from bankruptcy every time the local banks shut up or blow up; also to prevent such banks from expanding their currency upon the credit of the Federal Government; also to keep up a sufficient quantity of gold and silver in the United States *to make it safe not to have any banks at all*, and to prevent an exclusive circulation of paper money; also to prevent the resuscitation of a National Bank. The democracy of the Union are now nearly united in support of this great measure, and, if not established soon, the next explosion of the paper system will do the business. *I look upon the establishment of the Independent Treasury System as an event which, sooner or later, must take place; but it may be that another "suspension" must be added to the argument before it can be carried.*"

This paragraph is full of meaning. It exhibits the extent of the designs of the government. Hard money payments, altogether, to and from the Federal Government—the use of gold and silver, exclusively, in the payment of duties, taxes, imposts and for lands, and a preparation for dispensing with *all* banks—and all these it distinctly declares to be the "features" of the Sub-Treasury system. But the last sentence discloses a still more mischievous and diabolical design.—"*Another suspension*" says the Missouri Senator—"*must be added to the argument before it can be carried!!*" *Must* be added! Indeed! and how is this to be accomplished! Here is a distinct avowal that the Independent Treasury *must* be carried, and that, to carry it, another suspension *must* be brought about! Our readers will bear us witness that we have always maintained that such was the aim of the government, and here it is declared, so distinctly and from so high a source, that there can no longer be a doubt of it—But the Banks may, if they will, laugh the administration to scorn. It cannot make them suspend, if it would. It is impotent, as to pecuniary influence, and destined to become more so.

There are many other points in this extraordinary letter which we should comment upon, if we had room—but, at present, these must suffice. The conclusion of the philippic against the Banking system is, however, too striking to be lost, and we annex it. After speaking of the natural advantages of the country in which the people he was addressing reside, he says:

"To all these natural advantages there is one other of an adventitious, and, perhaps, temporary character, which you at present enjoy, and I hope may long be blessed with; *and that is, that there is no bank within upwards of a hundred miles of you* and that you have a more plentiful supply of gold and silver currency at this day than any bank ridden portion of the union has even of paper money."

This blessing the people of the Osage Country enjoy in common with those of Spain, Siberia and Turkey. Amongst these latter people, there is no currency but gold and silver, and lo! how rapidly they have advanced in the race of civilization and refinement! How wonderful have been their improvements in arts and arms! How glorious and enviable is their destiny, compared with that of England, where paper money is tolerated and Banks exist, and the civilized portions of the United States, where the same nuisances are found!

THE PROPOSED PANAMA CANAL.

When we published, a few days ago, (in our paper of the 26th ultimo,) the Report made by Mr. Mercer, from the Committee of the House of Representatives on Roads and Canals, we stated that the Report was not acted upon at the last session for want of time. We now learn, however, that the Report was taken up and acted upon as soon as made, and that the Resolution with which it closes *was adopted without a division.* So far as the opinion and wish of the House of Representatives is concerned, therefore, it has acted definitively, by adopting the following important resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to consider the expediency of opening or continuing negotiations with the Governments of other nations, and particularly with those the territorial jurisdiction of which comprehends the isthmus of Panama, and to which the United States have accredited ministers or agents, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of effecting a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, by the construction of a ship-canal across the isthmus; and of securing forever, by suitable treaty stipulations, the free and equal right of navigating such canal to all nations, on the payment of reasonable tolls."

A Fact.—Last year an English Barque, bound to this port from Wales, laden with rail-road iron, went into the Delaware, and anchored off Wilmington, (Del.)—the captain having in consulting his chart, had his eye arrested by *that* Wilmington, and not knowing of the existence of any other. The mistake was not discovered until the captain inquired in the town for his consignee.

Wilmington Chronicle.

We should like to have a personal interview with "Justice."—*Globe.*

Jack Ketch will introduce you soon enough.—*Prentice.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

In our former communications we have presented abstracts which must have convinced the most prejudiced of the profligate and alarming extravagance of the present administration of the general government.

We now call the attention of the people to *official* evidence of the *increased* actual LOSSES sustained under the management of our "Reformers." Not of moneys consumed in extravagant expenses of collection, or sunk in discount for difference of exchange, but *actual losses* ascertained and accounted as such.

We here refer to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 15, 1838,—by which it appears that the *total* amount of such losses, from the *commencement of the government to that time*, a period of about FORTY-NINE years, was $1,073,837 41; the losses during the respective administrations preceding Gen. Jackson's, say for the period of FORTY-ONE years, was only, in all, $218,159 15; making a loss for each year but $5,320;—while during Gen. Jackson's administration of EIGHT years, and Mr. Van Buren's of TEN MONTHS, (the period of the date of the Secretary's Report as above,) the losses were $825,678 28; making a loss for each year of about $91,742, or FOUR TIMES *as much* (less about $47,000) for EIGHT years and TEN MONTHS, as *for all the preceding administrations, extending through the period of* FORTY-ONE YEARS!!!

We would not, however, impose upon Mr. Van Buren a more unwieldy burthen than he deserves, and as his "Predecessor" is sufficiently "illustrious" and presumed to be magnanimous enough to "take the responsibility" of the *ten months*, let us inquire how stands the account with Mr. Van Buren, "solitary and alone."

Granting to him then, the benefit of the *ten months*, and calling his term of service TWO YEARS, with what are we presented! Why, really, losses upon losses do multiply like "autumnal leaves in holly shelter," and compel us, for brevity, to a selection of the most prominent and notorious. Rejecting therefore, numerous other losses known to have occurred during his brief term of office, we present but *two cases only*, SWARTWOUT AND PRICE, who are both "off" to the merry tune of about ONE MILLION AND A HALF OF THE PEOPLE'S MONEY. Thus shewing that in TWO YEARS, Mr. Van Buren, by *two individuals only*, has lost for the People MORE THAN THE TOTAL OF ALL THE LOSSES BEFORE SUSTAINED SINCE THE GOVERNMENT WENT INTO OPERATION.

Now, ye People, call you this good and faithful management of the public funds, ye, from whose hard earnings all this money thus wasted, was derived! Say, rather, out with such faithless or incompetent agents, we will have no more of you. Let then a ticket of admission be prepared and be deposited in the ballot box by every

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

FROM THE SALISBURY CAROLINIAN.

We are called upon to record, with no ordinary feeling of pain, the occurrence of an accident, which has filled our Community with gloom; distressing in its suddenness, and overwhelming with melancholy regret for the sad fate of one so young, fair, and lovely.

On Wednesday morning Miss MARY MACNAMARA a daughter of Col. Macnamara of our town, started on horseback, forming one of a party, to her father's plantation; she had proceeded but a short distance, when her horse took fright in some way; became unmanageable, and despite the exertions of the gentleman riding with her—whose horse ran away and threw him—after running some distance, turned into the woods, and in passing, struck her against a tree and threw her. She was taken up, but after reviving a moment sunk into the slumber of death. The blow against the tree, was on her chest, which produced a concussion terminating her existence.

This sudden calamity has fallen with terrible weight upon her bereaved family, and while we well know the unavailing force of words to console the bitterness of such affliction, we give but an expression to our own, as well as the feelings of many, in offering sincere and heartfelt condolence: and it is our duty, as it is a melancholy satisfaction, to pay to the memory of the departed, that tribute which is due to her worth, in saying truly, that one more pure and lovely in life and conduct we have never known;—unaffected in kindness of heart, gentle and courteous in manner to every one, she possessed the universal esteem and regard of all who knew her.—It is a grievous thing to be borne, yet while the afflicted relatives and friends are bending over her grave with tears of bitter regret for their own bereavement, they should remember that for her, it is a change not to be lamented, since she has passed away in the purity of early existence,—while the sunshine was yet about her—from a scene of vanity and strife, to a region where the troubled passions of this life are hushed into a repose glorious, happy, and enduring forever.

The Surveying Expedition.—The U. S. Schr. Experiment, James Glynn, Lieut. Commanding, which has been engaged in surveying the Cape Fear river for 3 months past—left our waters for the South and arrived in Charleston on the 6th.

The Steamboat Engineer, Maury Lieut. Commanding, which is attached to this expedition—remained after the sailing of the Experiment, to complete the soundings upon our bar, when she will rejoin the Experiment. While the expedition was employed here, the officers and men worked assiduously with the hope of finishing before the summer months set in, and then to go North to perfect their drawings, but it seems, that they are instructed by the Department, to continue the survey of the coast still farther South, notwithstanding the season.

We hope that Congress will publish the report of this survey so soon as it is made, as it will contain matter of much interest and utility to Wilmington.—And if it be compatible with the nature of such a report, we hope that Capt. Glynn will recommend to the Department, the propriety, nay the necessity of erecting light houses on Oak Island and on Campbell's Island.—*Wil. Adv.*

Crops.—The harvesting time is nearly, if not quite over, and we are glad to learn from different quarters in this section, that the wheat crop has turned out on an average to be a very heavy one. The bug made some ravages, but not extensively, we believe.—The Oats crop is short in consequence of severe drought just at the time it would have grown most. Corn now looks very finely, giving the promise of a rich reward to the labors of the husbandman.

Salisbury Carolinian.

A lady, who has found the following remedy for the prevention of bugs, wishes to make it public:—After cleaning the bestead *thoroughly*, rub it over with hog's lard. The lard should be rubbed on with a woollen cloth. Bugs will not infest such a beadstead for a whole season.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 17, 1839.

To Correspondents.—The lines of "Tyro" do *not* possess sufficient poetical merit to entitle them to a place. Those of "Spy" are deficient in the same particular, and also would evidently be personally offensive to some persons, we know not whom. The article signed in figures is too carelessly written for publication. "Z," in our next.

ECCLESIASTICAL TRIAL.—As it is probable that the intense excitement which pervaded this community during the last week, in regard to the Trial of the Rev. Mr. Colton, by the Presbytery of Fayetteville, has extended itself in some degree into the country, we think it due to our readers, without entering into the matter in controversy, to state, that after three days consumed in the case, the third specification under the charge (as we understood the matter) was withdrawn, and the remainder, (involving the questions connected with the writing and publication of the pamphlet signed "*Presbuteros*,") was referred for adjudication to the Synod of North Carolina, which will meet at Lincolnton in October next.

We may also, we trust without offence, express the strong gratification we felt, in common with numerous spectators, at the exhibition of a more kindly feeling at the close, than was manifested by all parties during the progress of the trial; and that this satisfactory result was brought about by the magnanimous move of one of the majority.

☞ Persons desirous of procuring pamphlet copies of the trial, including the arguments, &c., will please leave their names at the Book Store.

"By letters from friends in those counties we learn, that Mr. Morris will get from 250 to 300 votes in Montgomery; 500 to 600 votes in Anson, and a larger vote in Richmond than Mr. Bethune received. In Moore and Robeson, we learn, that his vote will equal Bethune's. If this be true, Cumberland and Fayetteville have only to do their duty, by marching every democratic voter to the polls, and Mr. Morris's election is certain."—*North Carolinian.*

The above is from the last Carolinian; and is doubtless published with a hope to keep their failing courage up. Allow the *utmost limit* of this braggadocio claim, and Mr. Morris would be elected by only 190 votes. But take the Carolinian's minimum claim of 250 votes in Montgomery and 500 votes in Anson, and Mr. Deberry will be elected, according to the Carolinian's own showing. Thus: Mr. Bethune had 220 votes in Anson, give Mr. Morris 280 more, and subtract that number from Mr. Deberry's majority, would leave that majority 298 votes. Mr. Bethune had 130 in Montgomery, add 120 to Mr. Morris, and subtract from Mr. Deberry, and it would still leave Mr. Deberry a majority, as we said, of 58 votes, according to the Carolinian's own showing.

But we too will hazard a conjecture as to the result, and let the event prove which is nearest to the truth. We admit a loss in Anson, on account of Mr. Morris's residence, of 150 votes, equal to 300. We claim a gain of 125 votes in Moore, equal to 250, a gain of 75 votes in Robeson, equal to 150, and a gain of 50 votes in Cumberland, equal to 100. We claim to hold our own in Richmond and Montgomery. If we are right, Mr. Deberry's majority will be upwards of 1000, instead of 858.

The following table will show the result of the three last elections, exhibiting the rapid increase of Mr. Deberry's popularity, over the strongest man of the party in the District.

	1833.		1835.		1837.	
	De.	Be.	De.	Be.	De.	Be.
Cumberland,	340	967	323	1020	300	868
Robeson,	284	726	355	601	342	545
Moore,	289	628	272	688	231	562
Anson,	1608	399	1049	290	1020	220
Richmond,	516	258	517	180	529	140
Montgomery,	831	253	910	161	901	130
	3268	3231	3426	2940	3323	2465
Majority	37.		Maj. 486.		Maj. 858.	

Let the reader lay this table aside, or cut it out, and put it in his pocket book, he will find it useful for reference.

CHURCH AND STATE.—The Carolinian does not deny that the Rev. Mr. Morris was brought out as a candidate in this District, with the hope and expectation of enlisting the support of the religious denomination of which he is Preacher. We ask the people to note the fact, and we call upon the thinking part of the community, of all denominations, Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and Episcopalians, to put down this *first* effort in this District, to control politics by religion; to subvert the *State* by the aid of the *Church*. Every good citizen, of every sect, should set his face against it, here and elsewhere; for we notice that several other Preachers have been brought out for Congress in different parts of the country for the same insidious purpose. This will be a land of religious freedom just so long as we keep Church and State separate, and no longer, and that can only be done by following out the provision of our State Constitution, closing the doors of our Legislative halls against Preachers, of any sect. Safety will be found only in a strict adherence to that wise provision, framed by the very men of '76, who fought the battles of religious and political liberty.—Look to it, we beseech the voters, and give an effectual rebuke to this attempt to unite Church and State, or rather to make the State succumb to the Church.

We have heard that Mr. Morris had not the slightest intention of becoming a candidate, and had so expressed himself, when he was sent for by a distinguished individual, who, in the course of a few hours, persuaded him to come out, to the astonishment of his friends and the public.

SMALL, VERY SMALL!—The last Carolinian has occupied half a column with an inventory and description of the letter paper, ink stands, sand boxes, sealing wax and seals, which have been placed upon Mr. Deberry's desk in Congress, in pursuance of law, during the period of his service! We hope the editor will, in the proposed continuation of his remarks, institute a rigid inquiry among the laundresses and shoe-blacks of Washington, to ascertain exactly, how many shirts he wore during each session, and how often he had his shoes blacked. When he shall have made up his statistics on these points, let him add one-third to make a round number, and publish the *facts* to his readers. Woe be to Mr. Deberry, if he had his shirts washed too often, or his shoes blacked not often enough.

A duel was fought near Woodville, Miss. on the 27th ult., between Henry A. Moore and Fielding Davis, which resulted in the death of the former. It grew out of the former affair at the same place in which young Leigh was wounded, and who is now said to be near his end. The fought with rifles at 40 yards distance.

A FACT FOR THE PEOPLE.—We wish the people of this District to notice the remarkable fact, that the North Carolinian utterly refuses to let its readers see "the whole truth," by publishing a public document, sent by the Treasury Department to Congress, exhibiting the expenditures of the government for each year from 1824 to 1837; And also another article, founded on a public document from the same Department, stating the cost of collecting the revenue under the administrations of Mr. Adams, Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren. The Carolinian, be it understood, does not pretend that these documents contain any thing false, or unjust to the Administration, and if they did, it would be its duty to publish them for the sake of exposing the falsehood or injustice. Let our readers remember this fact, and proclaim it from the house tops, that the Van Buren organ in this District is afraid to let the people see a public document, issued by the Administration itself, which would conclusively prove the extravagance of that Administration. It would show that the public expenditures have reached almost forty millions of dollars, and that the prodigious outcry made by the Carolinian against the Whig editors for stating the expenditures at that sum, is all a humbug. It would show that Mr. Adams, whom we turned out for extravagance, expended but thirteen millions a year, whilst Mr. Van Buren's first year amounted to 33½ millions, exclusive of the Post Office and trust funds and indemnities. It would show that for the first nine months of his *second* year, the expenses were $28,327,218, and then a further Report of the Secretary of the Treasury would show that for the remaining three months of that year (1838) the Secretary stated the expenditures at 12,000,000, making for the whole year 1838, UPWARDS OF FORTY MILLIONS, exclusive of the Post Office. This is what those documents would show, and this is the reason the Carolinian will not publish them. The Carolinian has said that it was the duty of "*Whig Editors to let their readers be informed of the whole truth;*" and has characterized a failure to tell the whole truth as "*cheating.*" Now we might not have applied so harsh an epithet to the Carolinian's course, but is it not amazing, that it should *refuse* to let its readers see "the whole truth" after such a remark!

We have exhibited our own course in strong contrast to that of the Carolinian. We not only stated a fact which the Carolinian deemed essential to the defence of the Administration, when it occurred, but we repeated it on the call of that paper. We offered to make a further admission, if we could be furnished with the data; and we thought it but fair that we should call upon such a truth-loving paper for a like course of fair-dealing; and we are at once met with an abrupt and angry NO! Such a refusal carries on its face *prima facie* evidence that the doings of the Administration cannot be defended! the only way in which the public are to be "*cheated,*" is by keeping them in the dark! We trust that our Whig friends throughout the district will make this fact *tell* among the people. They are not to be trusted with facts—public documents—they are to be kept in ignorance of the great waste of their own money by their own agents.

A great effort is made in this District, by every species of assertion, unsustained by the shadow of proof, to produce the impression that Mr. Deberry and the other Whig members of Congress are liable for the abominable extravagance of the Administration. To show the reasonableness of this charge, we have stated, that for years past, as is well known, the Administration has had an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress, until the last session, and could have passed or rejected any law they pleased, and the President's veto was also at its command. We have stated, also, that the Secretary of the Treasury demanded of Congress, in Dec. 1838, the sum of $31.559 089 95, as necessary for carrying on the Government for the year 1839, *without including the Post Office.* Now Congress, (the Whigs and Conservatives for the first time having a majority,) appropriated but $26 862 242 78, and if five millions of this amount are to be deducted for the Post Office, it leaves the actual appropriation ten millions less than the Administration demanded. This, we say, is an evidence that the Whigs and Conservatives in Congress deserve credit with the people for restraining the extravagance of the Administration. We challenge a denial of these facts, which are taken from the public documents.

Mr. Deberry is charged with supporting the Sub-Treasury bill. This is not so. When the Administration was about to adopt the Pet Bank system, a proposition was made to amend the bill "so as to dispense with the agency or instrumentality of the banks in the fiscal operations of the government." Mr. Deberry voted for this, because we suppose he foresaw the failure of the Pet Bank system, and the corruption it would produce. That provision did *not* contain the provisions of the Sub-Treasury bill. But if it had, how does it happen that every Administration man in the House voted against it!

THE LATE U. S. BANK.—The Van Buren papers, with their usual regard for truth, are in the constant habit of asserting, that the late Bank of the U. States was created by the Federalists. They presume upon the fact, that it has been 23 years since the Bank bill was passed, and know that most persons have lost sight of the political character of the Congress that passed it. We have just met with a list of the yeas and nays on its passage, and find that in the Senate 18 Republicans voted for the bill, including Gov. Turner of N. C., Major Barry, Gen. Jackson's Postmaster General, &c.; and 5 Republicans voted against it, including Mr. Macon of N. C. Of 11 Federalists, 4 voted for the bill, and 7 against it, including Rufus King, the leader of Federalism. This clearly shows that it was a Republican measure of a Republican Senate, for the 18 Republicans who voted for the bill, composed a majority of the Senate.

In the other House, 67 Republicans voted for the bill, including J. W. Clark, Weldon N. Edwards, Daniel M. Forney, Wm. R. King, Wm. H. Murfree, Israel Pickens, Lewis Williams, and Bartlett Yancy, all of North Carolina; and John C. Calhoun of S. C., John Forsyth of Geo., Wm. Lowndes of S. C. 29 Republicans voted against the bill, of whom none were from N. Carolina. 13 Federalists only voted for the bill—none from N. C. And 20 Federalists voted against it, including John Culpeper from North Carolina, Timothy Pickering of Mass. and John Randolph of Va.

It will be seen that the bill was passed by a Senate containing 23 Republicans to 11 Federalists; and a House containing 96 Republicans to 33 Federalists. A notable Federal measure truly!

But look at the names of the Republicans of that day, who voted for the Bank. Weldon N. Edwards! the present leader of the party in the Senate of North Carolina! who abused the Banks, and especially that Bank, so bitterly in the Address to which he signed his name as Chairman at the close of the last Session of the Legislature! Wm. R. King! the candidate for the Vice Presidency of our Bank-hating, hard-money humbugging neighbors of Sampson County! How does it happen, Mr. Standard, that these worthies are such good Democrats! whilst Lewis Williams is pronounced a Federalist for the same act! But John C. Calhoun and John Forsyth! Alas for the Democracy! And then there is the old Federal Representative of this District, John Culpeper, converted into a hot democrat, if we may credit the Standard; for he voted against the Bank! And John Randolph and Timothy Pickering are dyed in the wool, and come out patent Standard Democrats! Oh consistency! thou art a jewel!

The Carolinian appears to think it exceedingly impertinent of us to ask for evidence of the assertion that five millions of the appropriations this year were for the Post Office. Now we asked for the evidence in all sincerity, intending to publish the fact if it were true. But the Carolinian gruffly says that "every body *else* knows" it to be so. This is another evidence that assertion is not proof. We defy him to walk from one end of Hay street to the other and find five men who *know* any thing about it. The opportunity has not been had to obtain such information. The Carolinian itself, a few weeks ago, in its usual random manner, fixed upon 1836 as the period when a law passed for blending the Post Office funds with the other funds. But we have before us a Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 4, 1838, by which it appears that they had not been mingled up to that time; for the Secretary expressly says that the expenditures of the three first quarters of 1838 were 28 millions, exclusive of the Post Office and Trust funds. The only inference we can draw from the Carolinian's refusal to point us to authority on the subject, is, that it has none itself, better than the assertion of the anonymous writer in the Richmond Enquirer.

It may be that in the appropriations for 1839, five millions are included for the Post Office; but we assert, and challenge the Carolinian to contradict the fact, that in 1838, when the expenditures reached upwards of forty millions, the Post Office was *not* included. See Secretary's last Annual Report, page 3.

The Carolinian says it is the business of the Whigs to produce the items of extravagance, and the proof. We have produced both. We have shown, that in 1828, Mr. Adams's Administration collected $23,-409,940 53 of revenue, at an expense for collection of $932,093 60, or about 4 per cent.; and that Mr. Van Buren's Administration collected $11,169,290 34, in 1837, at an expense of $1,492,947 85, or about 14 per cent. Now the people of Cumberland county would think their County Court extremely culpable if it were to pay 14 per cent. instead of 6, for collecting the taxes; and they would scarcely be able to comprehend how it could happen, that it should cost more than three times as much now as it did a few years ago, to perform the same service. But the matter would be very easily explained, if they were to ascertain, that the Justices of the Court kept a host of officers in their employment, and paid them out of the people's funds, for the purpose, principally, of electioneering. This is the way in which the cost of collecting the revenue has increased so much. Swarms of Custom House officers are located in New York, &c. whose principal business it is to control the elections, and who are paid with the people's money for this service.

The Carolinian makes a grave charge against Mr. Deberry, for not issuing a Circular, to show the people how he voted. Suppose the Editor turns his batteries against the members of Assembly from this County, from Robeson, and from Moore, not one of whom, we believe, has issued a Circular for ten years past. Is it a crime in Mr. Deberry, and shall he be charged with "gross neglect of duty," whilst these thorough going Van Buren men go scot-free? Is this justice? No, but it is of a piece with that code of ethics which insists upon "Whig editors and Whig members of Congress telling the whole truth," and refusing to tell any part of it themselves. It has not been the practice in this District to issue Circulars, by either Members of Congress or of the Legislature, and we presume that is the reason Mr. Deberry has not done it. Did Mr. Bethune issue one, except whilst he was a candidate? We believe not. Mr. Morris himself has not issued a Circular, to tell the people what he would do, if elected.

We have received satisfactory information, that the statement made in the Observer a few weeks ago, on the authority of a letter from a highly respectable private citizen of one of the upper counties of this District, respecting an attempt to deceive the ignorant by an exhibition of a Treasury Note, as money, &c., was founded in error. We did not, and do not now, know who was alluded to, nor do we know who it is that has disavowed and disproved, the alleged trick. As we said before, we received a very particular account of the matter, with a request to notice it, from a private citizen of high respectability, whose character is a guaranty that he has been misled or misinformed in the premises; and that *we* did not originate the story. All we can do, without knowing the name of the individual charged, is to say, that the gentleman supposed to be alluded to, has satisfied the Whigs of his innocence.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.—We rejoice to learn from the Register, that Gen. Edny's prospects in this District are by no means so desperate as the Whigs have supposed and admitted.

HOCKER, *the last Sub-Treasurer.*—The Globe says that Hocker's refusal to deliver up the poll books, when Sheriff of Lincoln county, Ken., by which he defeated the election of a member of Congress, "*was an error of opinion, and, as such, ought to be forgiven.*" It was a gross case of perjury and fraud, which was not only forgiven by the party whose interests were served by it; but the scoundrel was rewarded with an office by Mr. Kendall; and now, as might have been expected, he has run away to Texas with all the cash he could lay his hands on.

THR GREAT RAIL ROAD.—Gen. Hayne, in the Charleston Courier, contradicts the report which has been circulated in the papers for three weeks past, and not heretofore denied in South Carolina, that the great rail road scheme was abandoned, except to Columbia. He says there is no intention to give it up. The tone of the Charleston papers for some time past, the delay in locating the Branch of the Bank in North Carolina, and the positive uncontradicted assertion of the statement, with the use of Col. Blanding's name, certainly gave credence to the report.

FROM ENGLAND.—The Siddons, from Liverpool, brings one day's later news. The news is not important, except that money continued scarce, and the cotton market brisk.

MR. PAULDING ON SLAVERY.—The Newbern Spectator has exposed a remarkable specimen of disingenuousness on the part of Mr. Paulding, the Secretary of the Navy. Some years ago, he published a work entitled Letters from the South, in which he indulged in some violent denunciations on the subject of Slavery. Recently, however, a new edition of the work has been published, in which the former passage is omitted, and instead of it an essay favorable to the South is put forth.

The Carolinian says that there are those in North Carolina who went all lengths with South Carolina on the subject of Nullification, who "would make Mr. Clay *King.*" Is there a man in North Carolina who believes this bold assertion? If there is, he is either more ignorant or more prejudiced than we have ever found any one.

In the same paragraph, the Carolinian attributes to Mr. Clay the Nullification excitement of 1832. Now that excitement was produced by the Tariff of 1828, *for which Mr. Van Buren voted, and Mr. Clay did not!* It was Mr. Clay who was the author of the Compromise: Mr. Van Buren was only the author of the mischief.

The writer in the North Carolinian, who charged the Whig Convention of this District with passing a resolution in favor of Mr. Clay and afterwards expunging it, whilst in truth it was notorious that the resolution had been published along with the other proceedings, is out again in that paper, with most lugubrious complaints, that the Whigs fear to come out for Mr. Clay, and fear to couple Mr. Deberry with Mr. Clay! It is not enough for this sappy head, that every Whig paper in the State (save perhaps one,) has come out for Mr. Clay; that every Whig candidate for Congress, (including Mr. Deberry,) has openly espoused Mr. Clay's cause on the stump; that the Whig meetings in the different counties, and the Whig Convention, have proclaimed him their only choice; and that nobody, except the Van Buren men themselves, thinks or talks of any other candidate than Mr. Clay. The party themselves are the only people who *fear* that the Whigs will take up Mr. Clay. They are the only persons who ever mention the names of Webster and Harrison in North Carolina.

But this writer has another source of distress. He is sorely beset with doubts and misgivings as to the object of the Whigs in fixing a day in July and a day in September for holding a Convention in Rockingham. As we have some compassion for his distressed state of mind, we would just whisper to him, provided he will not tell any one, that the fixing of two days arose from the Secretary's omitting to strike out a resolution fixing on one day, which was afterwards superseded by a resolution fixing on another and earlier day. Look out, Mr. Secretary, for the wrath of "a Republican Planter."

And finally the poor fellow has got into a sad stew about the time of publishing the proceedings of our Convention. He is sure there was some awful plot about that, and calls upon us to confess, that we "were directed to keep back the proceedings, until the Democratic party had held their meeting." This is like the rest of your facts, Mr. Planter, totally untrue. We received the aforesaid proceedings on the 5th of June, an hour before our paper of that day was issued. Of course it was impracticable to insert them that week. They were inserted on the 12th. And now in dismissing you to your meditations, we "write you down an ass."

To another exceedingly stupid writer in the Carolinian, whose three columns acted as a strong narcotic, and fairly put us to sleep, we would reciprocate the advice he is so kind as to give us, by urging him to go to school a little longer. It is a naughty trick of this "Farmer's Son," to hug "malace," (as he spells the word,) to his bosom, whilst he knocks out its i with his fist.

Important Decision.—The Supreme Court has just decided, in the case of *Roberts* vs. *Cannon*, from Northampton, that, according to the proper construction of the 8th section of the Constitution, a residence for twelve months *in any part of the State* is sufficient to authorise a vote for Members of the House of Commons in the County in which the voter is resident on the day of Election, and that the residence for that period need not be in the same county in which the vote is offered. But the Court says "that, by a residence in the county, the Constitution intends a *domicil* in that county. This requisition is not satisfied by a visit to the county, whether for a longer or a shorter time, if the stay there be for a temporary purpose, and the design of leaving the county when that purpose is accomplished. It must be a fixed abode therein, constituting it the place of *his home.*" The Court further remarks, that "this residence or domicil is a fact, not more difficult of ascertainment when required as the qualification of a voter, than residence or domicil at the moment of a man's death which is so important in regulating the disposition and management of his estate after death."

We are rejoiced that this important and much vexed question is now settled. Inspectors of Elections will, hereafter, have no difficulty in deciding upon the qualifications of voters, so far at least as this particular question is concerned.—*Register.*

We too, rejoice that the question is settled, though not according to our own conviction of the meaning of the Constitution. The decision, we think, will still leave the door open to much false swearing.

We have received from a young North Carolinian at Princeton College, N. J., a Catalogue of the Officers and Students of that ancient Institution, showing a total of 250 Students, of whom 9 are from North Carolina.

The number of North Carolinians now at College, at our own University and elsewhere, has probably never been so great as at present. It is a cheering evidence of an increasing appreciation of the blessings of Education, as well as of increased means of attaining them.

Gen. John Floyd, and Judge A. S. Clayton, former members of Congress from Georgia, died a week or two ago in that State.

The President has gone on his tour up the North river counties. He travels by land, stopping at all the villages &c. along the line of his route. At New York City, in consequence of his party speech, he was given up by the Whigs into the hands of his own party, who, only, paid him attention; and when he left the city, instead of the tens of thousands who welcomed him on his arrival, only a few hundred mustered to see him off.

Mr. Clay.—We learn that it is the intention of this distinguished statesman of the West to visit, in the course of this month, the Lakes, Niagara, and Saratoga Springs, which places, be it remarked, he has never yet seen, but which he has long desired to visit. It is his intention, we understand, to avoid being the occasion of any public demonstrations, and to pass as quietly through the country as possible. Undoubtedly his warm-hearted friends will be desirous of doing him honor; but if they consult his wishes, they will not press him to accept of any public demonstration of their confidence and esteem, however strong may be their desire to manifest their feelings towards him.—*Phil. U. S. Gaz.*

It is said that when Mr. Van Buren left Washington, he would not trust Kendall, Blair & Co. with the keeping of his plate and articles of value, but deposited the same in the Bank of the Metropolis.

A striking illustration of the President's estimate of his own scheme! He is too shrewd to trust his own valuables with his Sub-Treasurers, but he has no objection at all to put the people's funds in their custody.

Richmond Whig.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE BIRTH OF HOPE.

—As yet Hope was not; for all was bliss,
And bliss fruition is, and certainty.
But when our Grandam sinn'd, and Paradise
By that one act of disobedience, clos'd
Its gates upon our parents, and return
The flaming minister of God debarr'd;
As linger'd they to gaze once more upon
Its sunny walks, and groves, and fountains cool,
Repentance touch'd the heart of Eve;—her eye
Tear-drops distill'd, which, coursing down her cheek,
Fell on a Violet, and from the flower
Forth came fair Hope, a Maiden all complete.
—So, idle poets fable, from the brain
Of Jove, arm'd Pallas sprang. W.

Native Talent.—The "New Yorker," a highly respectable literary Periodical, published in the great Emporium, contains a spirited review of the "Southern Literary Messenger" for June. Among other remarks, is the following:

"*Character of Medea.*—A grand, a noble paper, exhibiting that fine scholarship and pure classical taste, which have so marked the papers on similar topics in Blackwood. In this working age, we come upon such a paper, with as much pleasurable surprize, as we should feel in encountering the ruins of a Grecian Temple on the site of a new City in the West."

This is high praise, but what gratifies us in the matter is, that the article in the "Messenger," on the character of Medea, is from the pen of a Graduate of our University, at the late Commencement—a resident of Fayetteville.—*Raleigh Register.*

"*Bright and brightening.*"—Under this caption, the "Richmond Enquirer" expresses the belief that *seven* friends of the Administration will be elected to Congress from this State, at the ensuing election. As this is the number they had in the last Congress, they will only hold their own, if they get it again—a circumstance, we should think, neither very 'bright or brightening.' But we warn the "Enquirer" not to lay this flattering unction to its soul. The Administration will not have *seven* supporters from this State in the next Congress. They may thank their Stars, if they get *five.* So, the "Enquirer" had better moderate its expectations, and lower its tone.

Raleigh Register.

Supreme Court.—William H. Battle, Esq. has been appointed Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court, in the place of Thomas P. Devereux Esq. resigned.—*Register.*

"*The Union of the Whigs—for the sake of the Union.*"—This admirable sentiment was given by Mr. Wise at a public dinner in Philadelphia, on the 4th of July. It cannot fail to meet a cordial response in the bosom of every true Whig.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Gazette states that Gen. Scott will not accept a nomination at present for the Presidency. He has declared that Mr. Clay ought to be President, and that he will do all in his power to promote his election.

Look Here!—Of the *sixty seven* receivers at Land Agencies in the United States, *sixty-four* are *defaulters.* Do the People want any further proof of the corruption of those who administer the General Government? Of all the agents appointed by it to receive money on lands, only *three* have been found honest. How well this verifies a true saying—"give any party the power for a long time, and they will abuse it." The only safety of a Republic, is the privilege of changing our rulers when they become corrupt.—*Ballston Spa Gaz.*

Mr. Jefferson long ago predicted that the "Federalists" the better to deceive the people and effect their purposes, would take the name of "Democrats." The prediction has been fully verified. Buchanan who declared "if he had one drop of Republican blood in his veins he would let it out" is now a *Van Buren Democrat.* So also is Ingersoll, who said if "he had lived during the Revolutionary War he would have been a Tory." He is now, a Van Buren Democrat, also.

Halifax Advocate.

Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston, has resigned his seat in Congress, and an election must therefore be held for a member to take his seat next winter.

The United States Bank has declared its usual semi-annual dividend of four per cent.

A Missouri paper seeing it stated in one of the eastern papers that the "British Queen," meaning the steamship, would leave England for New York on the 1st July, makes an amusing mistake and comes out as follows:—

"*Important.*—Queen Victoria was to embark on a visit to the United States, about the 1st of July, and was expected to arrive in New York about the 15th."

A Constitution and State Government lost for the want of Eleven Voices.—The Tallahassee Star of the 19th ult. states that the official returns from the Alachua territory are received, and that the new plan of a constitution for the State of Florida has been rejected by *eleven* votes.

In Illinois it is proposed to cultivate the Sunflower. It is said that more of the seed can be produced on an acre than of corn, and twenty-five cents a bushel are paid for it to make oil of. The cake after the oil is pressed out, is good for cattle, and the stalks, in the broad prairies, make quite tolerable fuel.

Ancient Simplicity.—Paulding in his life of Washington, gives the following little anecdote of the mother of this great man: "She was once present and occupied the seat of honor, at a ball given to Washington at Fredericksburg, while in the full measure of his well-earned glory; when nine o'clock came, she said to him with perfect simplicity, "Come George, it is time to go home."

The Philadelphia Spirit of the Times makes a good squib—

"She was once married a termagant who drove him to desperation, and finally to death, just before dying, requested a friend to have the following brief yet pungent inscription upon his tomb—

"*Slain by a Jaw-bone!*"

The St. Augustine *Herald* of the 8th inst. says:—"Distressing news has been received in town that Capt. Mitchell and Lt. Pugh, with 12 men of the 1st Infantry, died lately of poison, at a station near Deadman's Bay. The cause was subsequently discovered to have been a keg of white lead thrown down the well.

Temper.—"I don't know where that boy got his temper, he did not take it from me," —Why no, my dear, I don't perceive that you have lost any!" was the affectionate reply of the *spoua.*

DIED,

In Hillsborough, on the 6th inst. after a painful and lingering illness, Mrs. MARGARET B. KIRKLAND, relict of the late Mr. William Kirkland, aged about 66 years.

In Bladen County, on the 9th inst., EDWARD ANDREW BROWN, second son of Jno. B. Brown, Esq., in the 21st year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 17.

Brandy, peach,	$1 00	Lard,	11 a 12
Ditto. apple,	80	Molasses,	38 a 40
Bacon,	11 a 12	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Beeswax,	20 a 25	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Butter,	20 a 25	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	12 a 13½	Salt	75 a 90
Cotton Yarn,	24 a 32	Sack,	$2 50 a $2 75
Corn.	$1 10 a $1 15	Tobacco, leaf,	8 a 10
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 00 a $1 25	Bale Rope,	8 a 12
Flour, new	6 50 a 7 25	Wheat,	$1 10 a $1 20
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	50
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool.	17 a 20

WILMINGTON MARKET—July 16.

Turpentine $2 00; Tar 2 00; Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 7 00; Flooring do. 11 00; Scantling 5 00; Timber 5 50 a 7 00; Staves, W. O. rough, $12 50 a $16; drawn. 28 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough 9 00 a 11 00; Shingles 1 50 a 2 00; Corn 85 a 95; Salt, coarse 45; Rice 4 50 a 4 75.

NEW YORK MARKET—July 13.

Flour dull, 6 00 to 6 25. Wheat and Corn dull. 2000 bbls. Wilmington Turpentine sold at $3.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON CHRONICLE OF YESTERDAY.

ARRIVALS.

July 13.—Brig Guayama from Porto Rico.

DEPARTURES.

July 9.—Brig George for Surinam. 10.—Schr. Andrew Jackson for Dominique. 12.—Brig Sabra for Surinam. 13.—Brig Tidal for Fair Haven.

Produce per Rail Road for the week past.—Turpentine. 464 bbls.; Bacon 1,230 lbs.; Lard 4 bbls.; Corn 155 bushels.

Office Cumberland Superior Court, July 16, 1839.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

TO all whom it may concern, That owing to my continued ill health, and consequent inability to attend to the duties of my office, as Clerk of the Superior Court for this County, I have this day tendered my resignation to the Hon. John D. Toomer, who will ride this circuit next Fall.

To my constituents, I beg leave to tender my sincere thanks for their former liberal support.

HENRY W. AYER.

I AM now receiving and have in Store the following **GOODS:—**

107 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
23 do St. Domingo do,
20 hhds. St. Croix and P. R. Sugars,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump ditto,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging, weighing 1¾ lbs. per yard, 44 inches wide,
50 coils Bale Rope,
100 kegs Nails,
10 tons Swedes Iron,
5 do English do,
200 pair bright Trace Chains,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine,
10 baskets Champaign do.
20 boxes Claret and Muscat do,
100 sides Sole Leather,
700 sacks Liverpool Salt.

—ALSO—

Indigo, Madder, Copperas, White Lead, dry and in oil, Sheet Iron, Mouse-hole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Collins', King's, Hunt's and Simmons' Axes, Seine and Bagging Twine, &c. &c.

CROCKERY.

20 Crates assorted for the Country trade.

All of which will be sold very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time for good paper. All orders punctually attended to.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1839. 54tf

Just received per Steamer Cotton Plant,

30 BUNDLES HAY,
6 casks LONDON PORTER,
10 boxes assorted CANDY,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 15, 1839. 54tf

JUST RECEIVED

FROM Philadelphia, a large and general assortment of LADIES CALF, SEAL, MOROCCO AND KID SHOES AND SLIPPERS, warranted fresh and the latest fashion.

—ALSO—

A few pair Gentlemen's worsted Boots, an elegant article for summer wear.

SAM'L. T. HAWLEY.

July 17, 1839. 54-3w

MEAT AND DRINK!

ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

5000 LBS. prime Corn-fed BACON,
80 bbls. old back country Whiskey,
30 do do Apple Brandy,

On consignment, and must be sold very low for *Cash*, by

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, July 16, 1839. 54tf

Valuable Property for sale.

THE Subscriber, having an idea of removing to the West, offers for sale on the 29th of August next, his valuable PLANTATION, situated about 22 miles West of Fayetteville, on the Turnpike road leading from thence to Rockingham, consisting of 900 acres.

About 100 acres of the Land are at present under cultivation;—the remainder is in its natural state.—It has upon it a commodious frame dwelling house, and all other convenient out-buildings, together with a Grist Mill and Cotton Gin; all of which have been lately erected.

The situation is high and healthy, and the Land is admirably adapted to the culture of Corn, Cotton, Wheat, etc. The thickness of the surrounding settlement, and the publicity of the place, (being formerly a Post Office,) render it an excellent situation for a country Store.

Also, on the same day, 300 acres of uncultivated Land, on the East side of Big Rockfish, about five miles North of the above mentioned, and all his stock, consisting of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

The Subscriber invites all who have an idea of purchasing, to call and examine the premises beforehand; for he flatters himself that their value may be more justly estimated in this way than by a description of them.

WILLIAM L. McDIARMID.

Calvin's Grove, Cumberland C'ty, N. C., 54-6w
July 10, 1839.

☞ If the above is not sold at Private Sale before the 29th of August, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.

MATCHLESS SENSITIVE.

THIS invaluable Medicine is for sale by the Subscriber at Temperance Hill Post Office, Moore County, N. C,

JOSIAH T. PHILLIPS.

The PHŒNIX FACTORY

IS now in operation, and the CLOTH manufactured is for sale at the Store of

J. H. HOOPER.

January 1, 1839. 26tf

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers should any think proper to call. Their Baggage will be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville Sept. 1, 1838. 9tf

Just received, and for Sale,

34 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
5 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
20 Bundles Northern HAY.

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1839. 52-tf.

Just received,

150 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME.

H. LEETE.

January 1, 1839. 26-tf

GREEN'S STRAW CUTTER.

THIS newly invented machine, which has received the highest encomiums in this country and in Europe, will cut two bushels of provender in a minute or 500 lbs. in an hour, and with much less force than the common machines. A few just received for sale by

WILLIAM McINTYRE.

ALSO,

Freeborn's Patent Plough.

A SUPPLY of this highly approved PLOUGH, always kept on hand, together with the Castings, by WM. McINTYRE.

Fayetteville. March 19. 1839. 37-1Y

CLEANSE and PURIFY THE BODY.

THE operation of the principles of PURGATION being allowed to be one of the greatest utility in the cure and prevention of disease, it is of the greatest consequence to ascertain what medicine is capable of producing the DESIRED EFFECT, in the easiest, and at the same time in the most effectual manner.

We no longer believe that inflammations of any kind can be cured by abstracting our life—OUR BLOOD. It is now well understood that an inflammation is a wise ORDINANCE OF NATURE, a signal that she requires the assistance of purgative medicines, to ease her of the oppressive burden which she proves by the high fever and strong pulse, is wanted to be removed. In other words, the body calls for a vegetable cleansing.

Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills require no skill in their administration. The printed direction only has to be observed, and they pre-describe the just proportion of the dose to the magnitude of the disease to be cured.

Let all persons read the following opinion of a gentleman who well knows the qualities of these pills.

BRANDETH'S PILLS.

This medicine is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. It is superior to Sarsaparilla, whether as a sudorific or alterative. It stands infinitely before all the preparations or combinations of Mercury. Its purgative properties are alone of incalculable value—for these pills may be taken daily FOR ANY PERIOD, and instead of weakening by the cathartic effect, they add strength, by taking away the cause of weakness. There is no good MERCURY does, which these pills do not likewise. But they have none of the miserable effects of that DEADLY SPECIFIC. The TEETH are not injured—the BONES and limbs are not paralyzed—no.—But in the stead of these distressing symptoms, new life and consequent animation, is evident in every movement of the body. Brandeth's Pills are indeed a UNIVERSAL REMEDY; for they cure opposite diseases. They cure *Inflammation* and *Cancer Rheumatism!* They cure *Diabetes* and *Strangury!* They cure *Dysentery* and *Constitutional Costiveness!* They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, BECAUSE they EVACUATE and PURIFY the blood, provided, however, nature is not beyond all human ASSISTANCE. Four years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced it has superseded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandeth's offices in New York are 241, Broadway, 185, Hudson street and 276, Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

South Carolina Office—70, Meeting st., Charleston.

The only agent in Wilmington is Mr. S. M. WEST who has the pills for sale, at 25 cents per box with full directions.

OBSERVE—*Druggists are never made agents.*

☞BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.☜

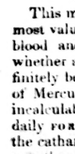
Agent for Fayetteville, Mr. MICHAEL McGARY.

June 7 1839. 52-1Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.



The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration, and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some time been in the practice of preparing vegetable powder and sirup for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by people who have suffered under those and similar complaints. They have acquired a high reputation, and are considered by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have reason to believe from my own experience, and from the effects of the medicine as used in my family, that it is highly valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. It is recommended to all who may be laboring under the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, and it is confidently believed that there will be no disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Waldron Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19, 1839 37tf

CATAWBA SPRINGS.

THE public are informed that the above Establishment will be kept open this Season, for the accommodation of invalids and all who may desire a pleasant Summer retreat. Ample preparations have been made, and renewed exertions will be given to render full satisfaction. *Terms of Boarding—very cheap.*

Thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the last Season, the Subscriber solicits a further trial of his Establishment.

J. W. HAMPTON.

Catawba Springs, Lincoln co. N. C., May 31, 1839. 48-9w.

An highly important caution to the Public.

"Cave ne titubes."—Beware of falling.

DOCTOR EVANS, 100 Chatham street, takes the present opportunity of tendering his most unfeigned acknowledgments to the numerous patients (afflicted with the various form of disease incident to humanity) who have committed themselves to his care, and he has the satisfaction of knowing from many living evidences, that his remedies have removed or relieved their respective maladies, as far as lies within the compass of human means. How distressing to the afflicted is DYSPEPSIA OR INDIGESTION, poisoning all the sources of his enjoyment, and leading in many instances to the miseries of hypochondriacism. Long as it has been made the subject of inquiry by medical authors, it remains involved in much obscurity. *Jaundice, Diarrhœa,* Cholera and Colic, also performs a conspicuous part in the drama of morbid affections. Dr. Evans has been singularly successful in the treatment of the above complaints by remedies drawn from the researches of the most eminent physicians in Europe. He has also had vast experience and success throughout the whole family of delicate diseases, all of which are for the most part aggravated by, and rooted in the constitution, by the CONSPIRACIES OF MERCURIAL MURDERERS, UNPRINCIPLED, UNEDUCATED AND UNPRACTISED in any art save that of attempting to lead the credulous on the road to ruin. Dr. Evans' Office is supplied with the choicest remedies from foreign markets, and compounded on the most scientific principles; a physician is always in attendance, and all those who come there in the hour of need will go off rejoicing.

Dr. Wm. Evans' Medical Office, 100 Chatham Street, New York.

A PERFECT CURE OF ASTHMA, FIFTY FOUR YEARS STANDING,

Effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of 54 years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty-four hours at any one time, I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief.—Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved, and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS,
Nov. 16. *Prince George Co., Va.*

LIVER COMPLAINT, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mrs. Hannah Browne, wife of Joseph Browne, North Sixth street, Williamsburg, afflicted the last ten years with the Liver Complaint, completely restored to health through the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans. Symptoms—Habitual constipation of the bowels, total loss of appetite, excruciating pain of the epigastric region, great depression of spirits, languor, and other symptoms of extreme debility, disturbed sleep, inordinate flow of the menses, pain in the right side, could not lie on her left side without an aggravation of the pain, urine high coloured, with other symptoms indicating great derangement in the functions of the liver.

Mrs. Browne was attended by three of the first physicians, but received but little relief from their medicine, till Mr. Browne procured some of Dr. Wm. Evans' invaluable preparations, which effectually relieved her of the above distressing symptoms, with others, which it is not so essential to intimate.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

City and County of New York, ss:

Joseph Browne, Williamsburg, Long Island, being duly sworn, did depose and say that the facts as set forth in the within statement, to which he has subscribed his name, are just and true.

JOSEPH BROWNE.

Sworn to before me, this 4th day of January, 1837.
PETER FINCKNEY, *Com. of Deeds.*

Another recent test of the unrivalled virtue of Dr. Wm. Evans' Medicines.

DYSPEPSIA, 10 YEARS' STANDING.

Mr. J. McKenzie, 176 Stanton street, was afflicted with the above complaint for 10 years, which incapacitated him at intervals, for the period of six years, in attending to his business, restored to perfect health under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.

The principal symptoms were—A sense of distention and oppression after eating, distressing pain in the pit of the stomach, nausea, impaired appetite, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, great debility and emaciation, depression of spirits, disturbed rest, sometimes a bilious vomiting and pain in the right side, an extreme degree of languor and faintness, any endeavor to pursue his business, causing immediate exhaustion and weariness.

Mr. McKenzie is daily attending his business, and none of the above symptoms have recurred since he used the medicine. He is now a strong and healthy man.

He resorted to myriads of remedies, but they were all ineffectual. He is willing to give any information to the afflicted respecting the inestimable benefit rendered to him by the use of Dr. Wm. Evans' medicine.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the Lungs, cured under the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans, 100 Chatham street, New York.

Mr. Benjamin S. Jarvis, 13 Centre st., Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with severe pains in all his joints, which were always increased on the slightest motion, the tongue preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite, dizziness in his head, the bowels common, very costive, the urine high coloured, and often profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The above symptoms were also attended with considerable difficulty of breathing, with a sense of tightness across the chest, likewise a great want of due energy in the nervous system.

The above symptoms were entirely removed, and a cure effected by Dr. Wm. Evans.

BENJ S. JARVIS.

Sworn to, November 25, 1836, before William Saul, Notary Public, 96 Nassau street, New York.

A SEVERE CASE OF PILES CURED AT 100 CHATHAM STREET.

Mr. Daniel Spinning of Shrewsbury, Eden Town, New Jersey, was severely afflicted with Piles for more than 20 years. Had had recourse to medicines of almost every description, also the advice of several eminent Physicians, but never found the slightest relief from any source whatever, until after he called on Dr. Evans, of 100 Chatham street, New York, and procured some medicine from him, from which he found immediate relief, and subsequently a perfect cure.

Also, Dr. W. Evans' SOOTHING SIRUP, for Children Teething, prepared by himself.

AGENTS.

E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, North Carolina,
Wm. M. Mason, Raleigh,
H. D. Machen, Washington,
James M. Redmund, Turborough,
S. Hall, Newbern,
F. S. Marshall, Halifax,
Sportwood & Robertson, Petersburg, Va.,
C. Hall, Norfolk, and
A. Duval, Richmond.

January 1, 1839. 26-cowly

For Sale,

100 CASKS THOMASTOWN LIME,
80 kegs pure White Lead,
20 do common do,
60 kegs Cut Nails,
25 barrels prime St. Croix Sugar,
20 bags prime Laguira Coffee,
6 quarter casks London particular Madeira Wine, (Constitution Brand,)
2 casks London Porter,
10 casks Ground Plaister,
10 hhds. prime Porto Rico Molasses,
5 barrels Loaf Sugar.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

March 20, 1839. 37tf

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for Cash, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shore & Banks,)
50 boxes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Weeding Hoes, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞ My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

Leather.

THE Subscribers have on hand a fine Stock of LEATHER, consisting of Sole and Upper, Bridle and Harness, Skirting and Grain Kip, Calf, Deer and Sheep Skins, which they will sell low for Cash, or on time to punctual customers. They are prepared to execute with promptness all orders in their line.

Call and examine our Stock before supplying yourselves.

L. S. BELDEN & CO.

January 8, 1839. 27tf

GOELICK'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

FOR sale at Mudlick, Chatham County, N. C., by ROBERT WOODY, P. M.

And at Pittsborough, Chatham County, N. C., by JOSEPH SMALL, P. M.

February 1, 1839. 32tf

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving the following *GOODS*, which have nearly all been bought at the New York Package Sales, and which he is determined to sell quick and cheap. He will offer them, or part of them, at Auction, on the evening or afternoon of each Thursday in July:—

No. 1. 7 3-12 dozen Stocks,
2. 5 pieces Grass Cloth, 230 yards,
3. 48 Capes,
4. 60 ditto,
5. 48 pieces Pongee Handkerchiefs,
6. 1 piece Silk Velvet, Lyons, 30¾ yards,
7. 4 pieces 6-4 Linen Sheeting, 229 do,
8. 5 pieces 5-4 Linen Sheeting, 327 do,
9. 7 pieces Marseilles Quilting, 127½ yards,
10. 50 pieces printed Lawn, 1200 do,
11. 44 pieces Prints, 1655 do,
12. 20 pieces blue Drill, 1593¼ do,
13. 8 pieces brown Drill, 300 do,
14. 1 case 25 pieces Grass Cloth, 1000 do,
15. 25 pieces Suchan Pongees,
16. 1 case 25 pieces 1000 black silk Handkerchiefs,
17. 1 case Choppas, 60 pieces,
18. 21 pieces Irish Linen, 1093 yards,
19. 26 pieces 504 yards Pantaloons Linen,
20. 19 pieces brown Linen, 480½ yards,
21. 10 pieces brown Drill, 524 do,
22. 20 pieces 294 yards Vesting,
23. 10 pieces Princetta, 284 yards,
24. 21 pieces Flannel, 174½ do,
25. 250 gross Buttons,
26. 10 reams Paper,
27. 1 piece Cloth, 25 yards,
28. 1 do do 13 do,
29. 1 do do 20¾ do,
30. 1 do do 50¾ do,
31. 1 do do 17½ do,
32. 15 gross Buttons,
33. 10 do do,
34. 49 pieces Tatting, 2328 yards,
35. 12 do Ticking, 487¼ do,
36. 25 do Cambric, 300 do,
37. 10 do Brown Linen, 328½ yards,
38. 20 do Pantaloon Linen, 507½ yards,
39. 25 do Muslin Delain, 750 do,
40. 20 do Cambric, 240 do,
41. 20 do Jaconet, 400 do,
42. 15 do Irish Linen, 395 do,
43. 14 do brown Drill, 1153½ do,
44. 50 do Prints, 1579½ do,
45. 50 do do, 1609½ do,
46. 20 do Foulard Muslin, 480 do,
47. 20 do fancy Prints, 708½ do,
48. 35 do do, 1126¼ do,
49. 16 do dark Stripe, 448 do,
50. 23 do fancy do, 644 do,
51. 14 do light do, 392 do,
52. 16 do 448½ yards London Prints,
53. 5 do 140 do London Prints,
54. 7 do 196 do do,
55. 30 do dark London Prints, 840 yards,
56. 10 do Mouring Prints, 280 do,
57. 5 do black and white Prints, 140 do,
58. 59 dozen Spools Cotton, 200 yards each,
59. 21 great gr. Suspender Buttons,
60. 75 Umbrellas,
61. 3 pieces Fancy Prints, 100½ yards,
62. 35 do 360 yards figured Swiss Muslin,
63. 25 do 9-8 Cambric, 250 yards,
64. 6 do 6-4 do, 72 do,
65. 20 do 6-4 do, 240 do,
66. 25 do 6-4 do, 300 do,
67. 16 do 6-4 striped, 384 do,
68. 8 do cross barred, 96 do,
69. 8 do do, 96 do,
70. 13 do do, 156 do,
71. 4 do figured Book Muslin, 40 yards,
72. 32 do Bobbinet, 396½ do,
73. 17 do black Bobbinet, 259 do,
74. 6 do blond Quilling, 427 do,
75. 25 packs Pins, (German,)
76. 10 do mixed Pins,
77. 84 Swiss Capes,
78. 20 Blankets,
79. 4 pieces Prints, 138 yards,
80. 40 do do, 1200 do,
81. 50 do do, 1400 do,
82. 25 do Cambric Muslin, 300 yards,
83. 5 do Irish Sheeting, 292½ do,
84. 10 cases 120 Hats, black,
85. 12 do 144 do, drab,
86. 10 do 120 do, do,
87. 6 do 72 do, black,
88. 8 cases 96 Silk Hats,
89. 1 cases 96 do do, drab,
90. 3 do 36 do do, drab,
91. 12 cases Boys' black Hats,
92. 2 pieces white Marseilles, 32 yards,
93. 2 do figured do, 32½ do,
94. 24 do Furniture Prints, 684½ yards,
95. 10 do fancy Prints, 348 do,
96. 9 do English Prints, 252 do,
97. 8 do superior London Prints, 224 yards,
98. 2 Boxes,
99. 60 lbs. Turkey Cotton,
100. 60 do patent Thread,
101. 15 dozen Hose,
102. 6 lbs. patent Thread,
103. 72 boxes ball Cotton,
104. 17 pieces 571½ yards Furniture Prints,
105. 16 do 502¼ do do,
106. 11 do figured Book Muslin, 110 yards,
107. 21 do long Lawn, 131½ do,
108. 2 do printed Lawn, 48 do,
109. 15 corded Skirts,
110. 6 dozen Cotton half Hose,
111. 6 do do do, superior,
112. 2 5-12 dozen Elastic Braces,
113. 48 pair black Gallowses,
114. 1 grt. gr. Moukls,
115. 2 do do do,
116. 1 piece blue Drill, 29¼ yards,
117. 5 pieces colored Gros-de-Nap, 298¾ yards,
118. 18 do Pantaloons Linen, 457 do,
119. 10 do superior Irish Linen, 260 do,
120. 6 do Diaper, 296½ do,
121. 2 do Cloth, 49½ do,
122. 2 do do, 34¼ do,
123. 4 do do, 53 do,
124. 2 do do, 36½ do,
125. 4 do do, 68 do,
126. 2 cases 24 pair Calf Boots,
127. 1 do 12 do. Morócco
128. 100 pair Men's Shoes,
129. 150 do Seal Slippers,
130. 48 do Gaiter Boots,
131. 40 Bonnets,
132. 60 do,
133. 30 do,
134. 6½ dozen Hoods,
135. 5 bales 3941¾ yards Shirting,
136. 120 dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
137. 761 yards bleached Shirting,
138. 744½ do 4-4 do do,
139. 5 dozen 60 black Silk Hats,
140. 5 do 60 drab do,
141. 92 pieces printed Muslin, 2208 yards,
142. 13 do 9-1 Prints, 452 do,
143. 1 piece 10-4 Diaper, 18½ do,
144. 1 piece 10-4 do, 17½ do,
145. 4 pieces black and white Lawn, 98 yards,
146. 2 do French Ginghams, 60 do,
147. 1 piece Bombazine, 34 do,
148. 2 pieces superior Bombazine, 49⅜ yards,
149. 2 pieces black Gros-de-Nap, 121 yards,
150. 1 piece blue black do, 79½ yards,
151. 6 pieces black Sarsnet,
152. 2 pieces Florence, 126 yards,
153. 20 Victoria Robes,
154. 2 pieces black Crape,
155. 8 10-4 Table Covers,
156. 9 Crape Shawls,
157. 2 do do,
158. 4 dozen Gauze Handkerchiefs, 48,
159. 6 Lace Handkerchiefs,
160. 9-12 dozen Scarfs,
161. 1½ dozen Gingham Cravats,
162. 4 bordered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
163. 11 pieces black Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
164. 7 dozen open Silk Hose,
165. 2 dozen printed Cotton Hose,
166. 1 dozen Slate Hose,
167. 5 dozen black Hose,
168. 9 gross Buttons,
169. 5 papers Coat Buttons,
170. 6 10-4 Quilts,
171. 6 dozen white Cotton Hose,
172. 6 dozen embroidered Silk Gloves,
174. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
175. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
176. 1 piece Cloth, 20½ yards,
177. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
178. 1 piece Cassimere, 30½ yards,
179. 1 piece Cassimere, 23¾ yards,
180. 1 piece Cassimere, 9¾ yards,
181. 1 case 60 pair Men's Pumps,
182. 2 cases 60 pair Women's Shoes,
183. 3 cases 200 Morocco Shoes,
184. 2 bales 1541½ yards Shirting,
185. 2 cases 1867½ yards bleached Shirting,
186. 1 case 831½ yards 4-4 bleached Shirting,
187. 1 case 135½ pieces, 1924½ yards, Prints,
188. 1 case 50 lbs. colored Thread,
189. 1 case 100 dozen white Spool Cotton,
190. 1 case 120 Palm Hats,
191. 10 dozen Palm Hats, 120,
192. 3 1-12 dozen Hoods,
193. 5 gross Buttons,
194. 1 piece Cloth, 26 yards,
195. 1 piece 23¾ yards Cloth,
196. 1 piece 19¾ yards Cloth,
197. 1 piece 16 yards Cloth,
198. 1 piece 20½ yards Cloth,
199. 1 piece 10½ yards Cloth,
200. 1 piece 14½ yards Cloth,
201. 1 piece Victoria Cloth, 31½ yards,
202. 3 pieces Constitution Twills, 145½ yards.
203. 16 pieces Rowan Cassimere, 740½ yards,
204. 2 pieces French Prints, 48 yards,
205. 12 Corded Skirts,
206. 3 reams Paper,
207. 10 Table Covers,
208. 2 pieces 43 yards Sattinet,
209. 7 pieces Bed Tick, 316½ yards,
210. 6 pieces Oil Cloth,
211. 8 pieces Linen, 102 yards,
212. 20 dozen Cotton Hose,
213. 6 dozen superior Cotton Hose,
214 6 dozen bleached half Hose,
215. 4 dozen white Cotton half Hose,
216. 2 pieces Bed Tick, 84½ yards,
217. 12 20 inch Parasols,
218 6 20 inch Parasols, plain,
219. 3 22 inch Parasols, plain,
220. 6 22 inch Parasols, figured,
221. 12 pieces Crape Camlet, 360 yards,
222. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
223. 7 pieces brown Linen, 567½ yards,
224. 49 reams brown Paper,
225. 39 reams Letter Paper,
237. 6 dozen Gauze Handkerchiefs, 72,
238. 9 sets Ribbon,
239. 4 rich Shawls,
240. 40 pieces Prints, 1330½ yards,
241. 20 pieces Cambric, 240 yards,
242. 50 blue Prints, 1426½ yards,
243. 50 Bolivar Leghorn Bonnets,
244. 20 Bonnets, Florence,
245. 24 Florence Bonnets,
246. 24 do do,
247. 1 case Bonnets, fancy,
248. 2 pieces 132¾ yards Florence,
249. 24 Belts,
250. 36 pieces black Ribbon,
251. 11 pieces do do,
252. 9 sets Ribbon,
253. 18 sets do,
254. 6 pieces Diaper, 291 yards,
255. 5 pieces Diaper, 251 yards,
256. 5 pieces Diaper, 239 yards,
257. 2 Ribbon, 46 pieces,
258. 3 pieces Drabdete, 73½ yards,
259. 30 pieces 368¼ yards superior Irish Linen,
260. 1 piece 30 yards Stripe,
261. 6 pieces Mixture, 172½ yards,
262. 1 piece 1-4 brown Merino, 82½ yards,
263. 1 piece green Merino, 28½ yards,
264. 2 pieces black Crape,
265. 5 dozen Gloves,
266. 10½ dozen Gum Braces,
267. 5 10-12 dozen Silk half Hose,
268. 5 do do white Cotton half Hose,
269. 46 dozen Cotton Hose,
270. 43 gross black Vest Buttons,
271. 1 piece blue Cloth, 18 yards,
272. 1 piece green Cloth, 25 yards,
273. 1 piece Stripe, 29½ yards,
274. 2 gross Horn Buttons,
275. 24 packs Pins,
276. 36 lbs. patent Thread,
277. 1 piece red Flannel, 46 yards,
278. 1 piece white Flannel, 35 yards,
279. 7 pieces Gause Flannel, 161 yards,
280. 5 4-12 Cotton Handkerchiefs,
281. 2 dozen Silk Handkerchiefs,
282. 12 Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs,
283. 47 Plaid Shawls,
284. 18 8-4 Plaid Shawls,
285. 60 colored Straw Bonnets,
286. 48 Bonnets,
287. 48 Bonnets, Florence,
288. 60 white Straw Bonnets,
289. 20 Florence Bonnets, superior,

June 17, 1839 50tf

UNEXAMPLED MAMMOTH SCHEME!!

THE following details of a SCHEME OF A LOTTERY, to be drawn in December next, warrants us in declaring it to be UNPARALLELED in the history of Lotteries. PRIZES to the amount *have never before been offered* to the public. It is true, there are many blanks, but on the other hand, the extremely low charge of $20 per Ticket—the *Value and Number* of the *Capitals*, and the revival of the good old custom of WARRANTING THAT EVERY PRIZE SHALL BE DRAWN AND SOLD, will, we are sure, give universal satisfaction, and especially to the SIX HUNDRED PRIZE HOLDERS.

☞To those disposed to adventure, we recommend EARLY APPLICATION being made to us for Tickets—when the Prizes are all sold, Blanks only remain—the first buyers have the best chance.—We, therefore, emphatically say—DELAY NOT! but at once *remit* and *transmit* to us your orders, which shall always receive our immediate attention. Letters to be addressed, and applications made to

SYLVESTER & CO.,
156 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

☞ *Observe the Number* 156.

$700,000!!!

$500,000!!

$25,000!!

6 PRIZES OF
$20,000!!

2 PRIZES OF
$15,000!!

3 PRIZES OF
$10,000!!

GRAND REAL ESTATE AND BANK STOCK

LOTTERY

OF PROPERTY SITUATED IN NEW ORLEANS.

☞ *The Richest and most Magnificent Scheme ever presented to the Public in this or any other Country.*

TICKET ONLY $20.

Authorized by an act of the Legislative Assembly of Florida, and under the directions of the Commissioners acting under the same.

To be drawn at Jacksonville, Florida, Dec. 1, 1839.

SCHMIDT & HAMILTON, MANAGERS.

SYLVESTER & CO., 156 Broadway, New York, SOLE AGENTS.

NO COMBINATION NUMBERS!!!

100,000 *Tickets, from No.* 1 *upwards, in succession.*

The Deeds of the Property and the Stock transferred in trust to the Commissioners appointed by the said act of the Legislature of Florida, for the security of the Prize-holders.

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

1 Prize—The Arcade—286 feet, 5 inches, 4 lines, on Magazine street; 101 feet, 11 inches, on Natchez street; 126 feet, 6 inches, on Gravier street.—Rented at about $37,000 pr. ann. Valued at	$700,000
1 Prize—City Hotel—162 ft. on Common street; 146 feet, 6 inches, on Camp street.—Rented at $25,000—Valued at	500,000
1 Prize—Dwelling House (adjoining the Arcade) No. 16, 24 feet, 7 inches front on Natchez street.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 18, 23 feet front on Natchez street. Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—(Adjoining the Arcade) No. 20, 23 ft. front on Natchez st.—Rented at $1200—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 23, North-east corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 40 ft. front on Basin, and 40 feet on Franklin street, by 127 feet deep in Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 24, South-west corner of Basin & Custom-house street; 32 ft. 7 inches on Basin, 32 feet, 7 inches on Franklin, 127 feet, 10½ inches deep in front of Custom-house street.—Rented at $1500—Valued at	20,000
1 Prize—Ditto—No. 339, 24 feet, 8 inches on Royal street, by 127 feet, 11 inches deep. Rented at $1000—Valued at	15,000
1 Prize—250 shares Canal Bank Stock,—$100 each,	25,000
1 Ditto—200 ditto Commercial ditto, $100 each,	20,000
1 Ditto—150 ditto Mechanics' & Traders',—$100 each,	15,000
1 Ditto—100 ditto City Bank, $100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—100 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	10,000
1 Ditto—50 ditto Exchange Bank, $100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—50 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	5,000
1 Ditto—25 ditto Gas Light Bank, $100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—25 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	2,500
1 Ditto—15 ditto Mechanics' & Traders'—$100 each,	1,500
1 Ditto—15 do. Ditto do,—$100 each,	1,500
20 Ditto—each 10 shares of the Louisiana State Bank, $100 each, each Prize $1,000,	20,000
10 Ditto—each 2 shares of $100 each, each Prize $200, of the Gas Light Bank,	2,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the Bank of Louisiana,	20,000
200 Ditto—each 1 share of $100, of the New Orleans Bank,	20,000
150 Ditto—each 1 share of $100 of the Union Bank of Florida,	15,000
600 Prizes.	$1,500,000

Tickets $20—No Shares.

The whole of the Tickets, with their Numbers, as also those containing the Prizes, will be examined and sealed by the Commissioners appointed under the Act, previously to their being put into the wheels. One wheel will contain the whole of the Numbers, the other will contain SIX HUNDRED PRIZES, and the first 600 Numbers that shall be drawn out, will be entitled to such PRIZE as may be drawn to its number, and the fortunate holders of such Prizes will have such property transferred to them immediately after the Drawing, *unincumbered, and without any deduction!*

May 7, 1839. 45-t1D

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Commission and Forwarding Business.

THE Subscribers have established themselves in Wilmington for the transaction of the above business, and solicit a share of public patronage.—Having been accustomed to the business, and intending to devote their attention exclusively to it, they pledge themselves to give satisfaction to those who may patronize them. Merchants living in the interior may rely on having prompt and early advices of arrival and shipment of their Goods, and those who supply themselves with Groceries from Wilmington, will be regularly advised of arrivals, and the state of the market. Strict attention will also be given to the sale of Produce, Lumber, Timber, &c.

McGARY & McTAGGART.

Wilmington, May 20, 1839. 46tf

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

PETER P. JOHNSON has just received his Spring and Summer GOODS, consisting of a General Assortment of British and American

DRY GOODS,

HATS, SHOES & BONNETS,

Which he respectfully invites his friends and former customers to call and examine, as his Stock is entirely new.

April 20, 1839. 42tf

SADDLES, HARNESS, &c.

I HAVE on hand, and will sell at low prices,
3 sett Coach Harness,
4 " Gig do
1 " Buggy do
1 double sett Carryall Harness,
1 full do Wagon do.

—ALSO—

SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., all manufactured in this place, by first rate workmen, and sold on account of the Executrix.

AMOS KIMBALL.

May 18, 1839. 46-tf

SPRING GOODS.

WE have received and are now opening our SPRING SUPPLY, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets, Fur, Wool and Palm Leaf Hats, Writing and Wrapping Paper, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs and Medicines, Paints, &c.

Also,

60 BAGS Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
18 hhds. New Orleans & Porto Rico Sugars,
125 casks Nails,
200 pair bright Traces,
12 qr. casks Malaga and Madeira Wine,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
25 do. Patent and Dutch Scythes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
30 boxes Window Glass,
10 do Collins' and King's Axes.

Which we offer at WHOLESALE, at a small advance for Cash, or on time to punctual customers.

NOTT & STARR.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1839. 39tf

FOR SALE,

750 SACKS SALT,
500 bushels Alum do,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron,
40 kegs Nails, assorted,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix Sugar,
40 bags Rio Coffee,
10 hhds. new crop Molasses,

Together with a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of other articles of

GROCERIES.

The Subscriber has also received his SPRING SUPPLY of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE, CUTLERY,

Crockery-Ware, Patent Medicines, Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Fur and Palm Leaf Hats, &c. &c., All of which will be sold at LOW PRICES at Wholesale or Retail.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

April 3, 1839. 39tf

LAMP OIL.

5 BARRELS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also, a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Just received and for sale by

COOK & CO.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

13 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

MEDICAL COLLEGE, IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THE next Winter Term of Lectures in the Medical Department of Hampden Sydney College, at Richmond, will commence on Monday, October 21st, 1839, and continue until the last of February following.

AUG'S L. WARNER, M. D., Professor of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

JNO. CULLEN, M. D., Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

R. L. BOHANNAN, M. D., Professor of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children.

SOCRATES MAUPIN, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

The College Infirmary, attached to the College Building, has been in successful operation for the last eight months, and furnishes constantly a number of interesting Medical and Surgical Cases,—to which the Student has access at all hours.

The College Infirmary, together with the Alms House, Penitentiary and Armory, (which are all under the charge of two of the Professors,) will afford the student an opportunity of witnessing the various diseases incident to a Southern climate. The abundance of materials for Anatomical purposes, and the reduced price at which they are furnished, will enable the student to acquire an intimate knowledge of the anatomy of the human body, and the use of Surgical Instruments.

During the last Winter Course of Lectures, from the number of Surgical cases admitted into the Infirmary, the Professor of Surgery was enabled to exhibit before the class nearly all the important Surgical operations upon the *living subject;* and from the growing popularity of the Infirmary, there is reason to believe that hereafter the Surgical cases in the House will greatly increase.

Good Boarding, including fuel, lights, servant's attendance, &c. can be obtained in this city for *Four Dollars* per week.

We are authorized to state that a full Course of Lectures in this Institution will be received as equivalent to one in the